The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8.777.—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, MARCH 27, 1877.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follows:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.	Rs.	*In Arrear.*	Rs.
Per Annum	48	Per Annum	60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.	Rs.	*In Arrear.*	Rs.
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Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

	Rs.	a.	p.
First insertion	5	0	
Second do.	3	8	
Third do.	2	8	
Fourth and succeeding insertions	0	2½	As. a line but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 8 As. per Line.
Second do. ..... 4½ „ „
Third and succeeding ..... 2½ „ „
In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines ..... Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line..... „ As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

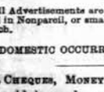
All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will dispatch the S. S. PENANG, 1,700 Tons, 120 H. P. Commander T. H. Francis, on SATURDAY, the 31st March 1877, at 4 P.M., calling at Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Masulipatam, Cocanada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point and at any other Ports if sufficient cargo offer.

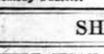
Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle on the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. PACHUMBA, 870 Tons, 140 H.P., Commander J. Melville, on THURSDAY, the 29th March, 1877, at 4 P.M., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, GWADER, JASK, BUNDERABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

N.B—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will, during the present season, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every THURSDAY at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every TUESDAY at 10 A.M.

The S. S. VINGORLA, 572 Tons, 135 H. P., Commander A. Gray, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 27th March, 1877, at 10 A.M., calling at Veraval, Pore Bunder, Mangrole and Cutch Mandvie.

The S. S. PACHUMBA, 870 Tons, 140 H. P., Commander J. Melville, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 29th March 1877, at 4 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY on the 24th, and on the 1st of each month.

For extra steamers see list given below.

PASSENGERS' RATES,

Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	£4	Without food
Suez	36	22	8	
Port Said	38	24	9	
Messina	50	34	14	Including Wines
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles	52	35	14-10	

Children under 8 years—free of charge. Children not above 10 years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

PERSIA, to sail on SATURDAY, 31st March 1877.
SUMATRA to sail on SUNDAY, 1st April 1877.
ABBISSA to sail on SUNDAY, 15th April 1877.
BATAVIA, to sail on TUESDAY, 1st May 1877.
INDIA, to sail on SUNDAY, 20th May 1877.
ABBISSALIA, to sail on FRIDAY, 1st June 1877.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 12 A.M. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 20th January 1877.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA AND GIBRALTAR.

S. S. PETERBURG, about 2,000 Tons, Register, Captain Bannerman, will sail on or before 1st proximo,

For Passage, &c, apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID AND MALTA.

THE S. S. TUSCANY will sail on SATURDAY, the 31st inst., positively.

She has very comfortable accommodation for a limited number of Saloon Passengers.

For Passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 21st March 1877.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO NAPLES & LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE S.S. EUROPA, Capt. Harris, will sail on WEDNESDAY, the 18th April. She will be followed by the—

S. S. ITALIA,

2,245 Tons Register and 424 H.P. nominal, on the 2nd May, and by the—

S. S. INDIA,

2,230 Tons Register, 500 H.P. nominal, on the 23rd May, and by the—

S. S. MACEDONIA,

2,372 Tons Register, 486 H.P. nominal, on the 6th June.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

TO NAPLES ..... Rs. 400
TO LIVERPOOL ..... „ 500

Passengers desirous of making a short stay in Italy may disembark at Naples and proceed on to Liverpool by the following steamer, and passengers disembarking at Naples can have their heavy baggage taken on to Liverpool without any extra charge.

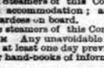
Messrs. HOLME & Co., the Company's Agents at Naples, will render any assistance and tender any information required by the Passengers.

For passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Bombay, 2nd March 1877. Agents.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.



S. S. CHILDWALL HALL, Captain Treganthen, will sail the 4th April. This steamer is already full but she will be followed by the

S. S. TRENTHAM HALL, Captain James Shaw, On the 21st April and by the

S. S. BRANKSOME HALL, Captain Kenneth Hore, On the 19th May.

For passage, apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & COMPANY, or to KING, KING & Co.

Bombay, 16th March 1877.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
— PERA	2119	450	Geo. Hyde	2nd April.
S. MIRZAPORE	3763	600	A. Parish	9th do.
— SIAM	3900	500	N. W. Hazelwood	16th do.
S. MALWA	2983	450	P. S. Tomlin	23rd do.
— NIZAM	2725	450	A. E. Barlow	30th do.
S. ASSAM	3083	500	N. Stewart	7th May.
— THIBET	2593	400	G. F. Cates	14th do.
S. SURAT	3141	520	G. C. Barne	21st do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked S. proceed direct to Southampton; but by the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A small Steamer will leve the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 24th February 1877.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On TUESDAY, the 3rd April 1877, at 3 P. M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S.S. ZAMBESI, (2,481 Tons and 370 H. P.), Captain A. Symons, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of Opium, the Officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before Noon, on SATURDAY, the 31st March 1877.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 20th March 1877.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports calling at Galle),

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	
TANJORE	2263	450	Capt W H Pockley 31st Mar. at 3 P. M.
TRAVANCORE	1900	300	Capt W Barratt 28th April at 3 P. M.
BANGALORE	2963	500	Capt G N. Hector 14th May at 3 P. M.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 6th March 1877.

THE S.S. DERMARY WILL PLY from the 15th December 1876 between BHAVNAGAR and SURAT, touching at GOGO. Will leave BHAVNAGAR every MONDAY and RIDAY, and SURAT every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY. FARES.—1st Class, Rs. 6; 2nd Class, Rs. 3; 3rd Class, Rs. 2.

Agents, Bhavnagar—CUSTOMS OFFICER.
„ Surat—RATILAL PURMANANDASS, Gopipura.
„ Gogo—DAJIBHAI PURMANUNDASS.

LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE MAGNIFICENT STEAMER PEMBROKE, 2,411 Ton, 400 Horse-power, To Sail about the end of April.

THIS Splendid Steamer fitted with every comfort and convenience offers a favourable opportunity for intending passengers.

FARE TO LIVERPOOL..... Rs. 500
Do. SUEZ..... „ 350

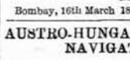
Excel sive of Wines, &c., which can be procured on board at Moderate prices. For passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.

Bombay, 16th March 1877. Passenger Agents.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, VIA SUEZ CANAL.



THE Company's Steamer POLLUCE, 2,700 Tons, and 250 H.P., Captain G. Rocuzz, will sail from BOMBAY to TRIESTE on the 10th April 1877.

She will be followed by the

S.S. ETTORE, 3,800 Tons, 400 H.P., on 10th May 1877.

These Steamers carry Surgeon and Stewardess, and have superior accommodation for 1st and 2nd class passengers.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 450	Rs. 250	Rs. 130 0
To Port Said	„ 320	„ 175	„ 120 0
To Suez	„ 300	„ 240	„ 122 8
To Aden	„ 170	„ 130	„ 66 0

The following extra steamers will be despatched to Trieste.

S.S. CALIPSO, 2,900 Tons, 200 H.P., on the 30th April 1877.
S.S. TEBE, 2,680 „ 250 „ „ 30th May „

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

JOSEPH JANNI, Agent.

82, Bombay Green, 31st March 1877.

SALES BY AUCTION.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co. 41, MADOW STREET.

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 28th instant Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co. will sell by Public Auction at 2 o'clock P.M., at their Rooms, Meadow Street, No. 41:—

10 bales G. Printers.
10 cases assorted Chintz.
5 „ furniture Chintz.
By order of Desai Hurrypursad Suntookram on account and risk of Joshee Shamjee Moorarjee.
250 boxes tin plates.
By order of Gumputram Vamulla on account and risk of Joshee Shamjee Moorarjee.
18 cases copper sheathing.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

Bombay, 27th March 1877.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

On THURSDAY, the 29th instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their usual weekly auction sale at their rooms a quantity of Grey and colored piece goods, twist, &c. &c.

3 Cases colored prints.
10 Bales Hussein cloth.
5 „ grey shirtings.

HIGH COURT.—O. O. C. J.

In the matter of the Indian Companies' Act 10 of 1866.

AND

In the matter of the Coconada Press Company, Limited.

LIMJEE N. EANAJEE.....Official Liquidator.

Notice is hereby given, that under instruction from the Official Liquidator, and with the sanction of the High Court, the Undersigned will, on WEDNESDAY, the 11th day of April 1877 sell by Public Auction, at their rooms in Hummum Street, at 3 P. M.

The valuable estate of the Coconada Press Company, Limited, in liquidation, consisting of extensive freehold lands, buildings, machinery and plant of the said Company, situate on the bank of the Godavery Canal in Coconada, in the Madras Presidency.

For particulars and conditions of sale apply to the said Official Liquidator, Messrs. Hearn and Cleveland, Attornies for the said Liquidator, or the Undersigned.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 27th March 1877.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & COMPANY. No. 8, MEADOW STREET.

AUCTION SALE of materials, etc., of a range of buildings situated at Mazagon, Matharpacady, Gun Powder Road.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 27th day of March, inst., Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at 3 P.M., on the premises situate at Mazagon, Matharpacady Gun Powder Road, all the building materials of a range of building containing 13 compartments, together with those of the privies attached to the same. The building is standing on ground belonging to a Fazandar, and is built with a well-laid substantial foundation. The length of the building is 160 feet, and the breadth 30 feet, or thereabouts. The said building is assessed under number 120 in the books of the Collector, and is standing in the name of Mr Framjee Cursetje Mazagonwalla.

The purchaser will have to pay cash at once at the time of purchase, and will have to remove the said materials within 15 days from the date of sale.

The purchaser can be at liberty to make arrangements with the Fazandar for keeping the building standing on the premises subject the payment of his rent.

For further particulars, apply so the undersigned.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 27th March 1877.

For Sale at this Office.

BOOK-BINDERS' SAW-BENCH

That is adapted for sawing the backs of Books; and it is arranged for foot or steam power. Price Rs. 175, including seven Circular Saws and various-sized Washers for changing every quarter of an inch.

SCOTT & CO., M.R.C.V.S., VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Livery for Horses on Commission sale, its. 30 per month including syce. Horses in infirmary Rs. 1 per day; Committee Room No. 17 from Purchaser and Seller on horse sold.

Every care and attention devoted to shoeing and breaking to harness, both being under our immediate supervision. Horses sent from up-country will meet with a ready market.

HORSES ON COMMISSION SALE.

A Brown Waler Gelding, 6 years, 15-3 high, a splendid mover in harness and makes a good dog-cart horse. Rs. 800.

A pair of Arabs, Grey and Chesnut, one 7 years and the other aged, 14-2 high both stylish movers in harness and one a perfect lady's hack, Rs. 850

A chesnut-bred Waler Gelding, 8 years, 15-2 high, a grand mover under saddle and would make a good cross-country horse. Rs. 600.

A pair of Waler Mares, 15-2 high, very steady in double harness, with a set of second-hand double harness, Rs 700.

A handsome Iron Grey Arab Galloway, 5 years, 14 hands, strong and fast. Rs. 700.

A Bay Arab Galloway, 4 years, 13-3½ high, strong and compactly built, up to 13 stone, Rs. 500.

A handsome high-caste Chesnut Arab, 7 years, 14-2 high, is a perfectly broken Infantry and Artillery charger, Rs. 500.

A Flea-bitten Grey Arab, 8 years old, 14-1 high, up to 12 stone with easy paces and makes a good Lady's horse, Rs. 400.

A Bay Country-bred Gelding, 5 years, 14-3 high, up to weight, pleasant saddle horse and is very stylish in harness, Rs. 350.

A dark Chesnut Arab, 8 year, 14-1½ high, compactly built, quiet in harness, and makes a good Boughum horse, Rs. 300.

A powerful Waler Gelding, 7 years, 16-2 high, quiet and showy in harness, Rs 600.

A Chestnut Country-bred, 4 years, 15 hands, goes well in harness, Rs. 400.

A well-bred Bay Arab Galloway, aged, 14 hands, has been ridden for the last 2 years by a lady, Rs. 300.

ROBERT SCOTT & Co.

Girgaum Veterinary Stables, Bombay, 10th March 1877.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED, a SURGEON for the Steamer ARCOT, leaving Kurrachee for London on the 7th April 1877. Apply immediately to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents,
B. I. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 26th March 1877.

MALABAR HILL.

THE Upper-storied Commodious BUNGALOW, lately vacated by M. Balfour, Esq. Rent Rs. 250.

The BUNGALOW just vacated by R. Walton, Esq. Rent Rs. 200.

The BUNGALOW now in the occupation of G. B. Stacey, Esq. Rent moderate.

A FURNISHED BUNGALOW on the top of Malabar Hill, known as "MOUNT BLANC."

For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
No. 28, Meadow Street. House Agent.

TO MILLOWNERS AND CLOTH MERCHANTS.—SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Undersigned up to April 6th, proximo, for the SUPPLY of COTTON CLOTH for the Light Clothing of the POLICE of the NORTHERN DIVISION.

The number of men to be clothed will be about 4,768; the quantity of Cloth will depend on its width but will be about 15,200 yards if 50 inches wide.

A sample of the Cloth required may be obtained from the Undersigned on application, or may be seen at the Office of Captain BABINGTON, superintendent, G. I. P. Railway Police, Bombay.

Tenders must state price of the cloth per yard, including cost of carriage to the nearest Railway Station, to the Head-quarters of the Police in each district, and the date on which final delivery will be made.

L. ASHBURNER,
Police Commissioner, N. D.

Nassick, 24th March 1877.

THE LEADER,

A Weekly Journal of Politics and Literature.

Edited by JAMES HUTTON.

CONTENTS OF No. 4, MARCH 24TH, 1877.

1. Short Notes.
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5. Your most Obedient Humble Servants.
6. Arida Nuxix.
7. "Over the Hills and Far Away."
8. Historic Parallels: No. I—The Duke of Newcastle
9. Original Poetry: "Loodiana."
10. Day by Day.
11. Gleanings.
12. Extracts.
13. Telegrams of the Week.

SUBSCRIPTION.

	Town.	Mofussil.
3 Months'	Rs. 6	Rs. 6 8
6 „	„ 11	„ 12 0
12 „	„ 20	„ 24 0

For advertising rates apply to the MANAGER, Calcutta Central Press Co., 5, Council House Street, Calcutta.

All other communications to be addressed to the Editor, 11, Middleton Row, Calcutta.

THACKER, VINING & Co.

NEW BOOKS.

	Rs.	a.
Punch, July to December 1876, 2 vols	12	0
Weisbach's Mechanics of Engineering and of the Construction of Machines, vol. 1. Theoretical Mechanics	22	0
Turkey; being Sketches from Life; by the Roving Englishman, New Edition	5	4
The Practitioner, volume 17	7	8
Kitchin's History of France, 1674—1793	7	8
Aunt Charlotte's Stories of Roman History; by Miss Yonge	4	4
The Discourses of Epictetus, Translated by G. Long. (Bohn's Library)	3	12
Unwin's Elements of Machine Design, new volume of "Text-Books of Science"	2	8
Moore's Manual of Family Medicine for India, Second Edition, 1877	7	0
The Country of Beloochistan, its Geography, Topography, Ethnology, and History; by A. W. Hughes, F.R.G.S., &c. Illustrated	8	4
The Archæology and Monumental Remains of Delhi; by Carr Stephen	10	0
A Handbook for Delhi; by Carr Stephen	0	8
Wet Day Reminiscences; by Solwin	2	8
Debrett's Peerage, Baronetage, with Knightage, for 1877, in 1 vol.	14	8
The Book of the Farm, detailing the labours of the Farmer, Shepherd, Field-worker, Cattleman, &c., &c. Third Edition, 1876, 2 vols. Illustrated	35	0
Collett on the Law of Torts, new edition, the 4th, enlarged, 1877	7	8
The Sahyadri-Khanda of the Skanda Purana, the Sanskrit Text; by J. Gerson da Cunha	4	0
Irrigation in India, in connection with Indian Deficits, Second Edition	1	4
A White Pamphlet: Notes on the Indian Famine of 1877; by a Sojourner	1	4
The Parliamentary Companion, 1877	3	4
History of the Bengal Artillery; by Major F. W. Stubbs, 2 vols., with Maps and Illustrations	22	0
Elliot's History of India, Vol. VII.—The Muhammadan Period	14	8
A General Dictionary of Geography, Descriptive, Physical, &c. &c., forming a complete Gazetteer of the World; by A. Keith Johnston, new Edition 1877	29	0
Encyclopædia Britannica, Ninth Edition, Vols. I to V. ready	105	0
Tennyson's Works, New Library Edition. Vols. I and II now ready, each	7	8
The Elements of Field Artillery, designed for the use of Infantry and Cavalry Officers; by Captain Henry Knollys	5	4
Stormonth's Dictionary of English Inflected Words.	3	12
History Primers—Classical Geography; by H. F. Tozer	0	12
History Primers—Geography; by George Grove	0	12
Literature Primers—Philology; by J. Peile	0	12
The Life of Mahomet from original sources; by Sir William Muir, LL.D., New Edition. Abridged 1 vol.	9	12
The Large and Small Game of Bengal and the North-Western Provinces of India; by Capt. J. H. Baldwin. Illustrated, small quarto, cloth	14	8
Molesworth's History of England from 1830-1874, new Abridged Edition	5	4
Lees' Laws of British Shipping and of Marine Insurance, Tenth Edition. Revised; by J. C. Bigham	12	8
Lodge's Peerage and Baronetage, 1877	22	0
Wonderholme: a story of Lancashire and York-hire; by P. G. Hamerton; new edition	4	4
The Practical Gold-Worker; by G. E. Gee	5	4
Handbook of Hygiene and Sanitary Science; by Dr. G. Wilson Third Edition	7	8
A Course of Practical Histology; by E. A. Schafer	7	8
Arabic Primer; by General Sir A. Cotton	1	6
Who's Who? 1877	1	12
Life of Sir William Fairbairn, Bart.; by W. Pole, F. R. S.	10	8
The World of Comets; by Amedee Guillemin, Translated and Edited by James Glaisher, F. R.S. Profusely Illustrated	22	0
A Text Book of Physiology; by M. Foster, M.D	12	8
Humber's Water Supply of Cities and Towns, with Specifications. Illustrated	90	0
An Introduction to the Theory of Electricity; by Linnæus Cumming	6	0
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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, 26TH MARCH 1877.

As usual on Monday we have had no fresh Cotton advices by wire, but we hear there are private telegrams in expressing less favourable views as to the political situation on the Continent, and if these are correct we need not look for the Liverpool Market opening to-day with any improvement of importance, although the slight reaction in Silver will have a beneficial effect in Manchester.

Reuter's closing telegram of Saturday, delivered this morning, advises no change in the London General Produce Markets. Enfaced Rupee Paper is a trifle better, Fours having advanced from 83½ to 84¼. Fours-and-a-half from 83½ to 84¼, and Fives-and-a-half from 88 to 89. Exchange on India, 60 days' sight, is quoted at 1s. 8¾d. against 1s. 8¾d. on Thursday last. The weekly quotations for Indian Bank shares exhibit no movement of any kind.

The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following alterations :—

Government Treasury Balance at H. O. Inc.	Rs.	3,39,250
Do. do. at Branches... Inc.	,,	65,411
Deposits..... Dec.	,,	7,39,811
Loans ..... Inc.	,,	9,40,851
Bills Discounted..... Inc.	,,	8,52,191
Cash and Currency Notes ..... Dec.	,,	15,99,589

The public demand thus shows an increase of upwards of 20 lacs on the week, an undoubted indication of the increased requirements for export business. The position of the Bank, however, is still fairly good, and with the Mint turning out rupees, as it now is, at the rate of about 20 lacs per week and large supplies of Silver on the way out, there is no occasion to fear any extreme pressure for money, although it could scarcely be a matter for surprise if the Bank raised its rates of discount and interest for a time.

STERLING EXCHANGE to-day has been very firm with an advance of ¼d. all round, and at the close the Banks are by no means willing buyers even at the higher rates. The strengthening influences at the moment are the increased firmness in Silver at Home and the prospects of dearer money here, but the first upward tendency probably arose as much as anything else from the reaction follow ing the previous fall—a result we pointed out as most probable at the time. As the market is at the moment, appearances are more in favour of a further rise than a decline, but unless Government change the line of policy they have indicated in the Budget with reference to Council drafts, any advance now can scarcely be of more than temporary duration. We quote :—

Bank Bills, on demand.....	Is. 8 11 16d.	per Rupee.
Do. 6 months' sight ...	Is. 9d.	,,
Credits, 3 ,, ,, ...	Is. 9d.	,,
Documents, 3 ,, ,, ...	Is. 9 1-16d.	,,

On Calcutta we have not heard of any actual business and rates must therefore be considered as nominally unaltered—viz., par for demand and 98¾ for 60 days' sight, but we question whether there are buyers at the latter figure.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES are steady at previous rates. Fours, Rs. 97½ to ⅝ ; Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 97¾ ; Fives-and-a-half, Rs. 101¾.

SHARES are firm and the few transactions which have taken place to-day have generally been at slightly higher rates. We make no change in our quotations for Banks and Land Companies, and the only movement in Press shares is an advance of Rs. 20 in Fort Press. In Spinning and Weaving Companies we notice an advance of Rs. 2½ in Broach Mills and Nursey, Rs. 5 in Hindustan and Khutao Mun. conjee and Rs. 10 in Alliance Spinning.

COTTON to-day has been very dull with few buyers and prices are generally Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy lower all round. The pressure to sell, however, is not very great and any steadying advices from Home would have a marked effect, as the rapid falling off in the American receipts gives rise to considerable confidence in the more distant future. The receipts for the two days have been 6,786 bales, making 15,350 bales for the 3 days, which does not look like last week's total being reached for the seven days. We quote :—

Good Ginned Broach, Ready.....	Rs.	197	per Candy	f. p.
Best Omra ,, ...		190	,,	,,
Good Omra ,, ...		185	,,	,,
F. G. F. do. ,, ...		184	,,	,,
G. F. do. ,, ...		184	,,	,,
Good Dhollera April		192	,,	,,
F. G. F. do. ,, ...		188	,,	,,
G. F. do. ,, ...		185	,,	,,

FREIGHTS by steamer for Liverpool are very quiet at £2-1-3 to £2-2-6 ready and £2-3-9 forward shipment. Wheat for immediate shipment has been done at £1-16-3, but a large line has been done for April-May-June at £2 per ton. By sail the current quotation for Liverpool is £2-1-3 per ton.

PIECE GOODS are steady at Saturday's prices, and there is undoubtedly a more cheerful feeling in the Bazaar, but as usual on mail day actual transactions from first hands have been somewhat limited.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

STATEMENT of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay on the 24th March as compared with the statement issued on the 17th March :—

LIABILITIES.	17th March. Rs.	24th March. Rs.
Proprietors' Capital.....	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Government Securities	20,00,000	20,00,000
Government General Treasury Balance at Head Office	68,18,5 1	61,57,751
Do. do. do. at Branches.	11,42,232	12 07 643
Other Deposits	1,50,27 274	1,42,96 493
Post Bills	47,167	57,460
Cash Credits, undrawn	4,84,202	5,11,120
	3,45,19,576	3,42,30,437
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	31,14,842	35.14,892
Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise	17,61,028	17.26,088
Loans on Security of do. do.	21,2 .593	20,64,444
Current Accounts, overdrawn	9,451	6,9 0
Bills Discounted	1,10,65,794	1,13,57,983
Stamps	3,748	3,755
Dead Stock ..... Rs. 5,17,007		
Amount applied in reduction ,, 1,50,000	3,62,007	3,62,007
Bullion	2,50,563	3,11,780
Cash Balances with Correspondents ...	1,54 82 457	1,38 82,868
Cash and Currency Notes		
	3 45,19,576	3.42,30,437

SHIPPING INTELIGENCE.

THE Italian Mail Steamer *Assyria* left Suez direct for Bombay on Friday night, the 23rd instant.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's s. s. VINGORLA, 315 tons, Captain A. Gray, will sail to-day for Kattiwar Coast and Kurrachee, with a general cargo, and fifty-eight deck passengers.

THE s. s. OCEAN, 162 tons, Captain G. J. Baker, which arrived in harbour on the 24th instant from Coast and Cutch, with a general cargo and one hundred and forty-eight deck passengers.

THE SHIP FELICANO, 1228, tons, Captain L. M. Brown, which arrived in harbour on the 24th instant from Liverpool (November 9th), brought a cargo of 1,586 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's s. s. PACHUMBA, 544 tons, Captain J. Melville, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Col and Mrs Nicholett, Miss Nicholetts, Major and Mrs. Bolton and child, Major Wakefield, Mr. and Mrs Rayne, Mrs. Houghton, Mr. L. S. Musgrave, Mr. W. Allen, Mr. H. Collier, Mr. Kerslake, Mr. Kane, Mr. Mahomed Akbar, and sixty-two deck passengers.

ARRIVAL.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
26	Pachumba (s)	Melville	Kurrachee, Mar 23.

DEPARTURE.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
26	Mongolia (s).....	Coleman	Southampton.

The Steamer Vingorla, Gray, to K. Coast and Kurrachee, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Tanjore, to Australia, &c.
Steamer Wikham, to Liverpool,
Steamer Corum, to Coast and Cutch.
Ship Hannibal, to Falmouth.
Steamer Stage, to London.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.
22 Busheer (s).....Johnson .....Moulmein, Mar 15.
City of Canterbury (s)..Parnet .....Liverpool, Feb 17.
Ivanhoe.....Burgess.....Liverpool Dec 8.
Hawarden Castle ...Mathews .....Kurrachee, Feb 15.

DEPARTURES.

Mar.
22 Poonah(s).....
Emblehope(s).....
Reliance (s).....
Yorkshire (s).....
Helicopont (s).....

PASSENGERS.

Per Busheer—Messrs Anteil, Sheldon, Smith, Gotting, Moore, Bassett, Low, Tenberg, and Mr and Mrs. Bergson.
Per City of Carthage—Mr Smith, Mr Macnab, Mr Fulton, and Mr Norrie.
Per Hawarden Castle—Mrs Mathews and 3 children.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

Mar.
22 Viceroy (s) ..... Calcutta.

DEPARTURE.

Mar.
22 Braemar Castle(s)..... Calcutta.

DAILY IMPORTS.—MARCH 26.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Nellie Martin s—200 barrels alum, Tespall Cama.
Tuscany s—18 casks hardware, Hasanally Lalmeya.
Vortigern s—5 casks ether ware, Soomar Veera ; 2,295 bars iron, Heptoola Shaik Adam and Co.,

FROM LONDON.

Mitreporte—5 cases hams, 16 cases bacon and 5 cases cheese, Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy ; 618 bars iron, Hasanally Lalleya J C Steven on s—10 cases slate pencil, Abdoolhoosein Gulamhoosein.
Rimington s—10 hogsheads earthenware, Eduljee Cursetjee Bunatwalla.
Severn s—47 cases glassware, Muncherjee Pallunjee and Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Esperance—200 boxes brandy Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons.
Australie s—100 boxes champagne, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MARCH 26.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

County of Caithness—52 bales cotton, Abdoola Moose ; 300 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co.
Apollo—101 bales cotton, Cowerjee Lilladhar.
Orissa—50 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co ; 125 bales cotton, Campbell Mitchell and Co ; 650 bales cotton, Nursee Kessowjee and Co ; 200 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co.
Khersonese—193 bags myrabolams, and 68 bags myrobolams, Ruttonsee Mooljee ; 185 bales cotton, Heerjee Nagsee and Co ; 40 bales cotton, Nursee Kessowjee and Co.
Blenheim—3 bales cotton, Goculdass Thackersee ; 150 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 10 bales cotton, Vurdhman Thackersee ; 20 bales wool, Mootlan hund Khoobchund, 600 bales cotton, Nursee Kessowjee and Co.
Carnatic—75 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co ; 2,250 cwts linseed, Finlay Scott and Co.
Nellie Martin s—70 cwts coir yarn, Currums Khetsee and Co ; 82 bales wool, Shamjee Veerjee ; 73 bales cotton, Lowjee Jairam ; 8 bales hemp, Runchordass Vithaldass ; 250 ale cotton Gaddum and Co.
Rinaldo s—75 cwts myrabollams, Joseph Soares, 300 bales cotton, Wallace and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Ramjee Crushnajee and Co ; 60 bales cotton, Gangjee Nurpat ; 140 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 962 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co.
Tuscany s—305 bags wheat, Bhimjee Canjee ; 24 0 bags wheat, Finlay Scott and Co ; 14 bales hides hides, Joseph Soares ; 50 bags wheat, Wand A Graham and Co ; 308 bales cotton, A Bleacheck and Co ; 600 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 150 bales cotton, Willick Nixon and Co ; 200 bales cotton, Ramjee Crushnajee and Co ; 300 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 230 cwts wheat, Canjee Amuljee
Alderbrook—81 bales hemp, Dwarkadass Valubnass ; 162 bales cotton ; Turmanund Bhowan ; 55 bales rags, Runchordass Pampia and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Mongolia s—9 bundles Eteeth, Jusraz Dasee.
Alnwick Castle s—72 cwts coolla 3 cwts dary ginger and bales hides, Fuckeer Mahomed Munjee ; 24 bales hides, Nanseebhoy Gangjee ; 10 bales hides, Bhrumsee Valljee ; 13 bales skins, M Pandurang ; 11 bales skins, Lushabhoy Cassumbhoy ; 1 bale skins 22 bales hides and 7 cases fishmaws, Dawoodbhoy Mahomed ; 6 bales hides, Abdoola Merally ; 22 bales hides, Abdoola Hassum ; 9 bales hides, Mahomed Jumall.
Stag s—5,601 cwts rapeseed, Wallace and Co.

FOR BREMERHAVEN.

Fluellin, 200 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Glamorganshire, 180 cwts linseed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR FALMOUTH.

Seringapatam, 17,000 linseed, Ewart Latham and Co.
Hannibal, 300 cwts linseed, Wallace and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Minerva s—550 bales cotton, W. Nicol and Co.
Raphael, 473 bales cotton, W. Nicol and Co.
Centenial, 21 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers ; 500 bales cotton, Nursee Kessowjee and Co.
Storaway s—200 bales cotton, Jules Siegfried and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Bengal s—800 bags gingellyseed, Ewart Latham and Co.
Sumatra s—2 bales wool, W. Nicol and Co ; 1,650 cwts gingellyseed, Rallı Brothers.

FOR TRIESTE.

Emma Lawson s—16 bales hides, H. Cason and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Sumatra s—1 0 bales cotton, Jules Siegfried and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Zambesi s—110 bales cotton Goolamhoosein Jounahomed ; 64 bales cotton, Mooladina Mommin ; 115 bales twist, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy ; 25 bales twist, Tyabjee and Co ; 35 bales twist, Hajee Adam Esmail and Co ; 68 bales twist, Hajee Abdoola Noor Mahomed ; 115 bales twist, E. D. Isaacson and Co ; 81 bales twist, Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy ; 688 bales cotton, Currimbhoy Ebram 500 ; bales cotton, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy ; 25 bales twist, Rehemoobhoy Habibbhoy.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MARCH 22.

Newman, Surg, Bengal M S, on leave, from Jodhpur.
Dundas, Capt, Bengal R E, on leave, from Simla.

MARCH 24.

Fitzroy, Bt Maj Bengal 5th Fusiliers, to join, from Allahabad.
Townsend, Dr, Bengal A M D, on duty from Calcutta.
Wheatley Capt, Bengal 8th Regt, on Med Cert, from Nowshera.

MARCH 25.

Minchin, Lieut-Col, Madras Staff Corps, on leave, from Pahawa pur.
Bannerman, Capt, Bengal 1st C I Horse, on leave, from Agra.
Dawson, Col, Bengal Staff Corps, from leave, from England.

MARCH 26.

Hudson, Lieut, Madras 45th Regt, on duty, from Dolalee.
Drake, Qr Mr, Bengal 5th Fusiliers, on leave, from Allahabad.
Alexander, Lieut, Bombay 3rd Hussars, on leave from Mhow.
New ell, Ca t, Bengal 54th Regt, on leave, from Morar.
Thurston, Major, Madras R A, on Med Cert, from St Thomas' Mount.
Birdwood, Lieut, Bombay 81st Regt, on leave, from Kolapore.
Tucker, Major, Bombay 6th Regt, on duty, from Deolalee.
Wakefield, Major, Bombay 33rd Regt, on leave, from Hyderabad.
Nicholetts Lieut-Col, Bombay 22nd B Regt, on leave from Kurrachee.

DEPARTURES.—MARCH 24.

Glasford Lieut, Bombay Staff Corps, to join, to Nagpur.
Creagh, Lieut, Madras R A, from leave, to Secundrabad.

MARCH 25.

Spooner, Vety Surg, Bombay Vety Dept, on duty, to Ahmednuggur,

MARCH 26.

Houston, Surg Major, Madras M D, on furlough, England.
Newman, Surg, Bombay Medical Service, on furlough, to England.
Cheshyre, Col, Bombay 4th Rifles, on leave, to Satara.
Milner, Col, Bombay 16th Regt N I, on leave, to Poona.
Thacker, Col, Bombay 25th N I, on leave, to Poona.
Stewart, Surg, Bombay Med Dept, on duty, to Poona.

BENGAL GOVERNMENT ORDERS,

BY THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

(*Calcutta Gazette*, March 21.)

REVENUE AND GENERAL DEPARTMENTS.

The orders of the 16th Feb 1877, granting to Mr L R Forbes, Asst Comr, in charge of the Palamow Division of the Lohardugga Dist, privilege leave for one month, are cancelled.

The Lieut Governor has been pleased to accept the resignation tendered by Dr J Beveridge, Principal Medical College, of his appointment as a member of the Zoological Garden at Alipore.

In supersession of the orders of the 16th inst, appointing Mr F H Fellowes to act as Magt and Collr of Beerbhoom, Mr F J G Finucane, Magt and Depy Collr, Howrah, is appointed to act as Magt and Collr of Beerbhoom during the absence, on leave, of Mr R D Hine, or until further orders.

Mr F H Fellowes, Magt and Collr, second grade, is appointed to act as Magt and Depy Collr of Howrah during the absence, on duty, of Mr F J G Grant, or until further orders.

Both these officers will, until further orders, continue to act as Magt and Collr of the first grade.

Mr Thomas Charles Hayward is appointed to be Sub-Lieut of the Burdwan Kuneenag and Terai Company of the Darjeeling Volunteer Rifle Corps.

Mr J C Veasey, Asst Settlement Officer, Chittagong, is allowed furlough for one year, under Sec 12 of the Civil Leave Code, together with the usual subsidiary leave for a period not exceeding thirty days.

Baboo Uma Churn Bose, Depy Magt and Deputy Collr, is posted to Monghyr.

Mr E Gray, Judge of Patna, is allowed leave for three months, under the rules in Chapter VII of the Civil Leave Code, from the 4th April 1877, or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr W E H Forsyth, Barrister-at-Law, is appointed to act as Asst Secy to the Govt of Bengal, Legislative Dept, during the absence, on leave, of Mr F Clarke, or until further orders.

The usual subsidiary leave granted to Mr E M Showers, Offg Dist Supt of Police, Chittagong Hill Tracts, under the orders of the 2nd Jan last, will take effect from the 28th ultimo, instead of from 30th idem, as previously notified.

The Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India has been pleased to grant to Mr C E Donbavand, Asst Supt of Police, Darjeeling, extension of leave for six months on medical certificate.

The Rev D B Morris, Chaplain of Howrah, is allowed leave for three months, under Sec 10 of Supplement E of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 15th April 1877.

Surgn-Maj J M Coates, Sanitary Comr, Bengal, is appointed to act as Principal and Professor of Medicine, Medical College, Calcutta, and "ex-officio" First Physician to the College Hospital, during the absence, on leave of Dr D B Smith, or until further orders.

Surgn Maj J Jones, Offg Civil Surgn, Dacca, is appointed to act as Professor of Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery, Medical College, Calcutta, during the absence, on leave, of Dr H Cayley or until further orders.

The Hon'ble Sir Richard Garth, Kt, Q C, Chief Justice, is appointed to be President of the Bethune School Committee, Calcutta.

The services of Mr E Lethbridge, M A, Principal, Kishnaghur College are placed at the disposal of the Govt of India, in the Dept of Revenue, Agriculture, and Commerce, from the 1st April 1877.

Mr E F J Porcelli, Asst Sub Depy Opium Agent, Benares, is allowed leave for six months, under section 9, Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the date on which he availed himself of it in anticipation of sanction.

The late Mr W Blundell, Sub Depy Opium Agent of Tehtah, was absent on privilege leave on the 10th and 11th April 1874.

Surgn A S Lethbridge, Supt, Central Jail at Bhagulpore, is appointed to act as Sanitary Comsr, Beng l, during the absence, on duty, of Surgn Maj J M Coates, or until further orders.

Privilege leave of absence for three months, under Sec 29, Chapter VII of the Civil Leave Code, is granted to Mr H Muspratt, Judge of Sylhet and Cachar, with effect from the 1st March 1877, or from such subsequent date on which he may be relieved of his duties.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES ORDERS.

(*North-Western Provinces Gazette*, March 24.)

JUDICIAL (CRIMINAL) DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned Officers have been granted leave of absence :—

Surgn Maj W Walker, Inspr Genl of Prisons, N W Provinces, on 4 months's privilege leave, from 10th March 1877, or subsequent date.

H H the Lieut Govr, N W P, and Chief Comsr of Oudh, has been pleased to make the following appointments and postings :—

Surgn Maj G Ferrar, Supt, Central Prison, Bareilly, to officiate as Inspr Genl of Prisons, N W Provinces, in addition to his other duties, during the absence on leave of Surgn Maj W Walker, or until further orders.

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

Mr S A Campbell, Dist Supt of Police, Jalaun, three months' privilege leave on medical certificate, with effect from the 15th March 1877.

Inspr G E Whiteside to hold charge of the current duties of Dist Supt of Police, Jalaun, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr S A Campbell, or until further orders.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr T F Hankeys, Asst Mag and Collr, Aligarh, eight months' furlough, with effect from the 7th April 1877, with the usual subsidiary leave.

Mr J R Reid, Settlement Officer, Azamgarh, furlough for 22 months, with effect from the 1st April 1877, together with the usual subsidiary leave.

Mr J C Colvin, Mag and Collr, Aligarh, thirty days subsidiary leave preparatory to retirement.

Mr A M Markham, Joint Mag, Allahabad, one month's privilege leave, with effect from the 16th March 1877.

Mr G Palmer, Dist and Sessions Judge, Moradabad, six months' furlough, with effect from 9th April 1877, together with the usual subsidiary leave.

Mr J H Twigg, Joint Mag, Meerut, ten months' furlough, with effect from the 30th April 1877, together with the usual subsidiary leave.

Mr A Boulderson, Mag and Collr, Bijnor, the usual subsidiary leave preparatory to retirement.

Privilege leave for six weeks is granted to Mr Charles Chapman, Asst Comr, Sultanpur, with effect from the 15th inst, or from any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr F Atkinson, C S, reported his return from furlough on the 12th Feb 1877.

Mr T B Tracy, Joint Mag, 1st grade, Agra, to officiate as Magt and Collr, Mainpuri.

Mr W R Burkitt, Joint Mag, 1st grade, Saharanpur, to officiate as Magt and Collr, Etawah.

Mr H A Harrison, Magt and Collr, Farukhabad, to officiate as Dist and Sessions Judge, Mirzapur.

Mr C W P Waite, Joint Mag, 1st grade, Farukhabad, to officiate as Magt and Collr, Farukhabad.

Mr P Ashley Eden, Asst Magt and Collr, held charge of Subdivision of Balia, in the Ghazipur Dist, from the 7th of Sept to the 26th of Oct 1875, inclusive.

Mr A C Tupp, C S, was attached to the Allahabad Dist as Asst Mag and Collr from the 14th Feb to the 5th March 1877 inclusive.

Principal Asst Resident Kajah Khan, held medical charge of the civil station of Kheri on the 10th March 1877, during the absence of the civil medical officer from the station.

Mr J W Quanton, M A, C S, Depy Comsr, to the Hardoi Dist.

H H the Lieut Govr, N W P and Chief Comr of Oudh has been pleased to direct the following transfer :—

Mr W Kaye, Offg Mag and Collr, from Etawah to Bareilly.

Capt A G W Hemans, Asst Comsr, with power to make orders, &c, in local nuisance cases, under sec 521, Criminal Procedure Code.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

In supersession of Notification No 316A, dated the 7th March Muhammad Ali Jan, Depy Collr, who has reported his return from furlough, on medical certificate, is posted to the Cawnpore Dist.

Manzur Ahmad, Tahsildar of Kaimganj, in the Farukhabad Dist, to officiate as a Dep Collr, and to be posted to Farukhabad.

Mr W S Burkitt, Asst Collr, 1st class, of the Saharanpur Dist with the Powers described in sec 100, Act XVIII of 1873.

Under Sec 2, Act XVIII of 1873, Maj Liston, Depy Comsr, Lalitpur, with power to remit or suspend rent in certain villages of pargana Mahroni and Banpur, of the Lalitpur Dist, the crops of which were damaged or destroyed by a hailstorm on the 21st Feb last.

Under Sec 23, Act XVIII of 1873, Mr W R Barry, Asst Comsr, Lalitpur, with power to remit or suspend rent in certain villages of parganas Talbehat, Lalitpur, and Belahbat, of the Lalitpur Dist, the crops of which were damaged or destroyed by a hailstorm on the 21st Feb last.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr C H DeMello, Offg Asst Inspr, 2nd grade, Dept Public Instruction, N W Provinces, to be in charge of the current duties of the office inspector of that circle, in addition to his own, during the absence on leave of Raj Siva Prasad, C S I, or until further orders.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Surgn-Maj R W O Donnell, 62nd Foot, Chakrata, to the civil medical charge of that station, with effect from the 7th March, 1877

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

With reference to the O G ., N W Gaz., No 15, of 17th Jan 1877 Mr R P A Limond, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, is transferred to the Irrigation branch of the N W Provinces, with effect from date of arrival in India.

HIGH COURT.—27TH. MARCH.

(Before the Honourable SIR CHARLES SARGENT.)

LONG CAUSES.

865-75—Lynch and Tobin—Kevulbhoy Jaichund vs Nahalchundbhoy Nathoobhoy and others—Tyabjee and Smith—Part heard.
573-75—Hamilton, Hore and Langley—Lalavahoo and another vs Premjee Mooljee and others—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass and H and C.
188-76—Challenger—Meredith Jones vs Joseph C. Lawrence and others —Jefferson and Payne.
229-76—L Fletcher—Nameebai vs Pudma Maloo—Balerishna and B.
660-76—M H Khan—Eliazer Esoobjee Sanker vs Nenbai widow —Tyabjee and Sayani.
228-76—Prescot and Winter—A Buchanan and others vs Hajee Abdoolreman Allarakia—Inverarity, Lynch and Owen.
413-74—Ty bjee and Sayani—Nujmoodeen Shaikaly vs Zenaboo widow and others—Jefferson and Payne.
653-76—Balkrishna and B—Esoobjee Curseljee C vs Esoobjee Nusserwanjee J—J C Cama.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)

LONG CAUSES.

19-77—A F Turner—James Newhouse vs The New Colaba Co Ld—Prescott and Winter—Part heard.
204-75—Wardlaw-Milne and Co—Cullanjee Nemchund and others vs Bai Vijcore—Craigie, Lynch and Owen.
337-76—Shamrao P—Rao Bahadoor Madar S vs Rajoo Balloo—A F Dunt, V. C., Bengal Staff Corps, of a daughter.
27-75—L Fletcher—Mahaluxmibai vs Jumnabai—Jafferson and Payne.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE GREEN.)

SHORT CAUSES.

715-76—Tyabjee and Sayani—Nenbai widow vs Shaik Ibrahim Bin Ballon and others.
613-76—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass—Lalljee Narroojee and others vs Nathoo Soondurjee and others.
614-76—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass—Lalljee Narroojee and others vs Nathoo Soondurjee and others.
630-76—Balkrishna and B—Mathoora Soorjee vs Runsordass Bapal.
689-76—Remington, Hore and Langley—A J Macdonald vs Moolahbi Syedna Abdool &c.
690-76—Remington, Hore and Langley—A J Macdonald vs Hasanbhai bin Syedna Abdool &c.
243-77—Tyabjee and Sayani—Dadi Fuckeera and others vs Ahmed bin Ismaily—Crawford and Wrigley.
261-77—In person—Shaludha Culliandas Shamanock Varsey.
272-77—In person—Khemchund Lulbhoy vs Jetha Roopajee and another.

LONG CAUSES.

84-76—Shamrao P—Hurrishunker Balcrushna and others vs Crasmarao Raghoonath and others—Crawford and Bovey and Jefferson and Payne and in person—Part heard.
256-76—M J Macfarlane—Manocklall Atmaram vs Dwarkadass Dayabhoy—Pestonjee K.
550-76—Lynch and Tobin—The L B and M Bank Ld vs Ghella Hoorjee—Pyndar and Wrigley.
316-76—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass—Cursondass Vullubdass vs Dyal Ruttonsey and another—Jefferson and Payne.
490-76—In person—Pangoo Dhondee Chandroojee vs Bhinbai widow—N N Kothare.
269-76—In person (Pauper)—Dinbai and another vs Cursetjee Hormusjee and Thurdass—Lalljee Narroojee and others vs Nathoo Soondurjee and others.
214-77—R Skepsey—J J Bocarro and another vs J Bocarro and another—Craigie, Lynch and Owen.
379-75—Lynch and Tobin—The L B and M Bank Ld vs B Goolam Hoosein—Tyabjee and Sayani.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE PINHEY.)

SHORT CAUSES.

761-75—In person—Kursondass Shewjee vs Bhut Kessowjee.
1-77—Shamrao P—Nanjee Makanjee and another vs Veerjee Jairam and others.
259-77—Ardaseer and Hormusjee—Bachoobai widow vs Dwarkadass Sunjee—J Jefferson and Payne.
276-77—Pestonjee Kavasjee—Bawa Lootalally and another vs Janbai and another—Dalsaer and Hormusjee.
279-77—In person—Tribhoowan Jadowjee vs Javer Tejpall and others.
284-77—Tyabjee and Sayani—Rajpoot Runchord Dayal vs Laxoomon Vinoba Cama.
288 77—Jardine and Skinner—Vakhutsang Sungajee and another vs Vishhoocandass Nagurdass.

LONG CAUSES.

604-76—Lynch and Tobin—Moolchee Hunsraj vs Hajee Adam Hajee Esmail—M H Khan—Part heard.
27-77—J M Macfarlane—Mora Jee Tulsidass vs Bhanjee Nandee and others—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass.

NOTICE.—THE PUBLIC are hereby informed that the Police have orders to DESTROY ALL DOGS found within ROTTEN ROW.

FRANK H. SOUTER,
Commissioner of Police.

Police Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 24th March 1877.

MESSRS. WALTON AND LYSNAR,
SURGEON DENTISTS,
12 RAMPART ROW.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

WEBSTER—March 22nd, at 7 Hare Street, Calcutta, of typhoid fever, Samuel Elwin Webster, aged 25 years.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BERKELEY.—March 22nd, at No. 7, Maclagon's Road, Chetput, Madras, the wife of Major E ercie S. Berkeley, of a daughter.
DAUNT.—March 20th, at Rampur, the wife of Major J. C. C. Daunt, V. C., Bengal Staff Corps, of a daughter.
WARN R.—March 21st, at Coonoor, the wife of W. B. Warner, Captain, 4th (F. W. O.) Light Cavalry, of a daughter.

DEATH.

SAYERS—March 24th, of cholera, Jessie Ross, the beloved wife of the Reverend Dr. Sayers, Garrison Chaplain.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other REMITTANCES sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, MARCH 27, 1877.

THE death of Ameer Shere Ali's Envoy at Peshawur is an untoward incident which may cause fresh complications in the already tangled thread of negotiations between the Government of India and the ruler of Afghanistan; but we will hope that it may be productive of no worse consequence than a further delay in the establishment of a perfect understanding between these two Powers. We cannot, however, but view with grave anxiety the existing state of affairs on the Frontier and the prolonged uncertainty as to the exact character of the new policy initiated by Lord Lytton. We are not of those who complain of being left in the dark as to the subject matter of delicate negotiations which it is necessary for the public interest to keep secret; and the impatience of Anglo-Indian journalists who complain that Lord Lytton does not take them into his confidence seems unjustifiable when even the British House of Commons is forced to be content with Lord George Hamilton's curt refusal to tell anything about the progress of Sir Lewis Pelly's confidential communications with the Envoy from Cabul. Enough, however, has been revealed to show clearly the point of departure of the new policy, and the interesting letter from our special correspondent which we publish elsewhere is one of the most valuable contributions recently made to our knowledge of the subject. The Government of India, noting the steady advance of Russian power in Central Asia, and remembering the obligation England contracted, when it secured for Shere Ali the frontier of the Oxus, to consider Afghanistan as a State within the range of its influence and to be morally responsible for the good conduct of the Ameer and the integrity of his dominions, reasonably argued that a protecting State which had incurred so serious an obligation could not allow itself to be kept at arm's length by its *protégé* and to be shut out from a knowledge of intrigues or discussions likely to imperil the independence of Afghanistan, if not also to prepare the way for aggressions on British India. The Viceroy resolved, therefore, to call upon the Ameer to make open profession of his friendship for England by admitting English agents into Afghanistan. We pass over the distinction without a difference that what was formally asked for was the transmission of trustworthy intelligence about Central Asian politics, for no information from Cabul could be relied upon which was not sent by an English officer. Our special correspondent at Peshawur points out that the treatment to which the Ameer himself and his family have been exposed on different occasions by the Government of India must have made him distrustful of Lord Lytton's intentions in making such a demand, and we daresay it is the case that the Afghans in general hate the English and are determined not, if they can help it, to let any Englishman enter their country. But, if this be so, the danger of letting the control of the passes into the Punjab remain in the hands of men who are deadly enemies of the British rulers of India can no longer be denied. If the Afghans are ready, as no doubt they would be if they were well paid, to form an offensive and defensive alliance with the Russians, the occupation of Cabul by a British army has become an instant necessity of State. The Government of India, of course, does not assume that the project of such an alliance can have been seriously entertained by the Ameer, though it must be aware of Shere Ali's recent flirtations with Russia and of the unscrupulous readiness of that Power to take the first opportunity of upsetting Prince Gortschakoff's understanding with Mr. Gladstone, that the Oxus should be respected as the southern limit of Russian interference in the affairs of Central Asia. The Viceroy merely claims that the Ameer, if he prizes the friendship of the Government of India, should act as a friend; and this just claim, having once been put forward, cannot possibly be withdrawn.

We are loth to believe that the demand Sir Lewis Pelly was instructed to make can have been coupled with any threat of deserting Afghanistan and leaving that kingdom to the tender mercies of the Russians, in case of the Ameer's refusal. Whether Shere Ali is a friend or enemy of the English, the Russians cannot be allowed to occupy Afghanistan; and a threat of the kind referred to would, therefore, have been so silly that we are sure Sir Lewis Pelly could never have consented to use it. Nor, again, can we suppose that our Government has been so foolish as to tell the Ameer that in any case there will be no British expedition to Cabul. We admire the credulity of that amiably officious print, the *Pioneer*, which looks upon the Viceroy in Council as omnipotent and supposes Lord Lytton can get all he wants out of the Afghans without having recourse to arms. Evidently, if the Ameer will not come to terms with the Government of India, force must be used. Bribes would be a mere waste of money, and to acquiesce in the decision of the Afghan prince to admit no English Resident to Cabul would be too ignominious. The *Pioneer* may be surprised to learn that even a Viceroy cannot control events, and that, having once entered on a certain course, he must pursue it at whatever cost, unless he courts dishonour. We are quite convinced, for our own part, that Lord Lytton counted the cost of the enterprise he was about to undertake before he sent Sir Lewis Pelly to the Frontier, and that there has never been any hesitation in his mind as to the necessity of compelling the Ameer to accept his solution of the Frontier question. Our London correspondent supplied the other day the true explanation of the seeming want of firmness of the Government of India in vainly negotiating for months with the Ameer instead of settling the business with a high hand. Lord Salisbury will not suffer the Viceroy to begin hostilities in Asia while the out

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

DEATH OF THE CABUL ENVOY.—THE NEGOTIATIONS AT PESHAWUR.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT ON THE FRONTIER.)

PESHAWUR, 26TH MARCH.

The Cabul Envoy is dead. Negotiations are interrupted until the arrival of another Envoy, but matters already discussed will not have to be re-opened. The appointment of a new Envoy will probably occupy some time, as it requires the usual references to Government, &c.

SIR HENRY DAVIES.

The Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab is expected here to-day from Kohat. He will only remain a few days.

THE DEATH OF THE CABUL ENVOY.

LAHORE, 26TH MARCH.

A Peshawur telegram announces the death at two this morning of Syud Mir Mahomed Shah, the Cabul Envoy. The Amir's physician attended him. The corpse will be sent to Cabul to-day.

SUBMISSION OF THE KOHAT AFREEDEES.

Sir Henry Davies received the submission of the Kohat Afreedees on Saturday, and at a durbar bestowed *Khilats* on several Chiefs.

ARRIVAL IN SCINDE OF TRAVELLERS THROUGH CENTRAL ASIA,

MITHREE, 26TH MARCH.

Colonel Macgregor and Captain Lockwood have arrived safely at Gundawa and Mittree.

DEATH AT PESHAWUR OF THE CABUL ENVOY.

PESHAWUR, 26TH MARCH.

Syud Mir Mahomed Shah, the Cabul Envoy, died at Peshawur at two o'clock this morning. He had been seriously ill for some weeks. The Amir's physicians were attending him. The corpse will be sent to Cabul to-day. The Civil Courts have been closed, and every mark of respect and condolence is being shown by the authorities.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

DEATH OF THE CABUL ENVOY.

PESHAWUR, 26TH MARCH.

Syud Mir Mahomed Shah, Prime Minister of Cabul, died at two this morning. He had been dangerously ill for several weeks. His remains have been sent to Cabul to-day.

THE VICEROY'S DEPARTURE FROM CALCUTTA.

CALCUTTA, 26TH MARCH.

The offices will close here on the 29th inst. The Viceroy leaves Calcutta on Monday, April 2nd.

RACE LOTTERY ADVERTISEMENTS PERMITTED.

LAHORE, 26TH MARCH.

The Punjab Government has removed its prohibition against the publication of race lottery advertisements.

A LARGE MEETING OF NATIVES AT CALCUTTA.

CALCUTTA, 26TH MARCH

A large meeting of natives was held at the Town Hall on Saturday on the Civil Service question. Upwards of 3,000 persons were present. A resolution was passed protesting against the natives being practically excluded from the Covenanted Civil Service. It was also resolved to petition Parliament to raise the maximum age for the admission of candidates and to hold competitive examinations in India. A committe was appointed to draw up a memorial.

THE RUSSIAN PRESS ON ENGLAND'S POLICY.

ST. PETERSBURG, 26TH MARCH.

The Russian Press, in discussing the negotiations for the signature of the Protocol by the Powers, accuse the British Government of leaving Russia the choice of dishonour or war.

TURKISH NEWS.

CONSTANTINOPLE, 26TH MARCH.

The garrison of Constantinople has been changed and replaced by troops from Syria.

The Softas are agitating for the recall of Midhat Pasha.

LONDON, 26TH MARCH.

The latter part of the telegram dated 24th instant should read:—"The Commons were undivided on Mr. Fawcett's motion and the debate was adjourned in consequence of the House approving of the Ministerial motion for an adjournment for the Easter recess."

OBITUARY.—The editor of the *Economist*.

LONDON, 24TH MARCH, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed unchanged. Sugars unchanged.

Fair Dhollera	5¾d.
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	84½
4½ per cent do.	84½
5½ per cent. do.	89
3 per cent. Consols for account	96⅞
5 per cent. French Rente, 1872	107½
Bar Silver	53¾
Oriental Bank Shares	£44-10
Chartered do do.	£20
Do. Mercantile do.	£29
Hongkong and Shanghai	£33
Total Coin in the Bank of France	£89,100,000.
" Notes in Circulation	£101,000,000.

Arrival—Guy Mannering.

Departure—Pembroke.

LINE REPORTS.—26TH MARCH.

Cable right to Fao. Turkish line right to Persian line right to London.

RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Market declining.

Bank Bills, on demand	1s. 8 11-16d. per Rupee.
Bank Bills, 6 months' sight	1s. 9d. "
Credits, 3 months' sight	1s. 9d. "
Documents, 3 months' sight	1s. 9 1-16d. "
Sovereigns	Rs. 11-7-6 each.

COLONEL MACGREGOR, whose arrival at Mithree, at the Scinde end of the Bolan Pass, is announced in one of our special telegrams this morning, is, we suppose, the well-known officer who compiled for the Indian Government its valuable Frontier Gazetteer, and who last year was turned back on his way to Merve. We last heard of Colonel Macgregor as engaged on an examination of the Russian frontier in Georgia, and he must have made his way down to Scinde through Persia and Western Afghanistan.

THE announcement made by the *Times of India* that Government have accepted Sir T. Madhava Rao's offer of a loan of 70 lakhs for the Railway from Ahmedabad to Pahlunpore, a distance of 89 miles chiefly through Baroda territory, is, we fear, premature. The rumour has been current for some time that this advantageous offer would be accepted, and it is difficult to see why it should be refused; but the fact of its acceptance is not yet known either to Sir T. Madhava Rao himself or to the Railway Department at Bombay.

THE *Times of India* yesterday stated that the average number of deaths in Bombay in ordinary years was 340. It be had said in extraordinary years he would have been more correct, for the average number of deaths in ordinary years is 420. The death rate now, adds our contemporary, averages 700, but, with the exception of the returns on the 20th March, when the number was 724, the average recently has been 660; but this increase, above the average of five years, disappears as far as this year is concerned when compared with the average of last year at this time, when the death rate averaged 637. The inference which has been drawn by our contemporary that the present increase in the number of deaths is amongst the emigrants to Bombay is not borne out by these figures. The increase is owing to deaths from remittent fever which are more than double the numbers last year, or in the average of five years, but if this increase be deducted the death-rate in Bombay is at the present moment less than it was this time last year, and there is certainly not, as our contemporary says, "an increase in the mortality of this city of over a hundred per cent."

THE Viceroy and Lady Lytton with their suite will leave Howrah by special train at five o'clock on the afternoon of Monday, the 2nd of April, and will stop at Burdwan for dinner. The train is timed to arrive at Lucknow at a quarter-past seven on the following evening.

CAPTAIN WALLACE, R.E., Deputy Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways, is under orders to proceed at once to Burma for the purpose of inspecting the Irrawaddi Valley State Railway, which is understood to be now ready to be opened for traffic between Rangoon and Prome, a distance of about 160 miles.

THE Prince of Wales has decided to make a naval officer of his second son, Prince George. Prince Albert Victor also wished to adopt the Navy as a profession, but his wish cannot be gratified. Both of the young princes will, however, join the Britannia training ship for naval cadets, at Dartmouth, in the course of the present year.

LADY LYTTON, the *Indian Mirror* states, visited the zenanas of several respectable native gentlemen, Babu Chunder Madhub Ghose and others, vakeels of the High Court, at Bhowanipore a few days ago. Her Excellency was most cordially and hospitably received. Lady Lytton, we are glad to learn, takes a great deal of interest in female education and improvement in this country.

Vanity Fair:—"At the last meeting of the Stafford House Committee it was announced that very liberal contributions for the Turkish soldiers' relief fund have been raised among the Mohammedans of India, and that larger subscriptions are expected, public meetings being held for that purpose. It is said that more would have been raised in the Deccan, but for the expensive pageants of the Durbar."

A DINNER was given to Sir Arthur Hobhouse at the Town Hall, Calcutta, on Wednesday night last and was a success in every way. The Hon'ble Mr. Eden was in the chair, and proposed the health of the guest of the evening in a speech which elicited loud and frequent applause, and Sir Arthur Hobhouse feelingly replied. As the dinner was a strictly private one, no reporters were admitted, so there is no report of the speeches.

THE *Civil and Military Gazette* insists, notwithstanding the contradiction so strongly given by a Calcutta paper, that the separation of the Frontier from the Punjab has been decided upon, and although the details of the new Province have not yet been fixed, it is not improbable that the boundary line will extend from Kurrachee to Cashmere. Mr. Egerton will shortly proceed to Peshawur, where he will, it is supposed, consult with Sir Lewis Pelly on the proposed change.

THE *World* says:—"There is some hope for Spain yet. Barnham has been outdone there. Delmonico's menagerie was at Toloss last week, when a lady made a bet of 5,000 pesetas to nothing that she would enter the lions' den. An immense crowd gathered at the Casino to witness the spectacle. The lady appeared, entered the cage undaunted flourishing a small whip, put her head into the mouth of an aged and toothless monarch of the forest, and finally seated herself on his loins in the midst of a family group. Frantic applause saluted the daring act; and Delmonico himself confessed that he had never seen its like, and that his lion queen, the Signorina Ghinassi, was nowhere. Is it necessary to add that the lady was one of the troupe?"

THE *Rangoon Daily News* publishes the following paragraph about the discovery of coal in Akyab:—"We have been sent a specimen of coal lately found in the Island of Ramree in the district of Akyab. It is said that some six or more fields of coal extending over an area of several miles exist. The coal has undergone practical tests by being burnt in the furnaces of mills at Cherugia, and the engineers who used it are of opinion that it is a first-class coal for steaming purposes. In appearance it is very like cannel coal, and it is light and shaly. The credit of the discovery is due to Mr. Willoughby Savage, a resident of Akyab, and lately an Advocate of the Courts there, and it is to be hoped that he will meet with the support from Government which such an important discovery deserves."

LAST year, a case was heard in the High Court, Madras, by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Holloway, in which the Madras Municipality sued the British India Steam Navigation Company for the recovery of payment of tax for business carried on by the Company in Madras. The defendants contended that, as the Company was registered in town, they were not liable under the Municipal Act, to pay the tax; but the plaintiffs argued that the defendants rightly came within the provisions of the Municipal Act, authorising the levy of a tax on trades, professions, &c., as they carried on business in Madras. His Lordship, after hearing the arguments on both sides, decided in favour of the plaintiffs. The defendants filed an appeal against the decision of Mr. Justice Holloway, and the appeal came on for hearing on Wednesday last in the Madras Appellate Court before a full bench consisting of the Chief Justice, the Honourable Mr. Justice Kernan and the Honourable Mr. Justice Kindersley. Their Lordships, after hearing the arguments of the counsel engaged in the case, confirmed the decision of the Lower Court.

THE *Pioneer*:—"The two English officers in Khatmandoo, Mr. Henvey, the Resident, and Mr. Scully, the Residency Surgeon, are doubtless considering what the morrow may bring forth. Revolutions are not always uninteresting to the lookers-on; especially when a remote chance of taking rather a prominent part therein gives further zest to the entertainment. For we do not anticipate that any personal danger will befal the British representatives; only a little healthy excitement. And they are likely to get a closer insight into the ways of our Nepaulese neighbours than was ever allowed by by cautious Jung to Mr. Girdlestone or General Ramsay. As yet there are no signs of a disturbance; or if there are, they are wrapped up in the bosoms of the Foreign Department. Mr. Henvey was not in Nepaul when the news of Jung's end reached him; he was at Segowlie on his way to Khatmandoo, but is doubtless by this time comfortably settled down in the land of temples. For the present we must be satisfied with wondering what will happen."

THE *Delhi Gazette* announces the death at Benares on the 22nd March of Lieutenant-Colonel Francis John Craigie, Commandant of the 1st Regiment of Bengal Native Infantry. The deceased officer's date of first commission was 8th December 1848; the date of his first appointment to the 1st Native Infantry was 20th January 1864, of which regiment he was appointed commandant on the 1st March 1876. His war services were as follows:—Present as a volunteer with force under Brigadier Chamberlain in Meeranzye and Upper Koorum in 1856, Skirmishes at Thull, Thorawarrie, and Billundkhel; commanding a party of 2nd Punjab Cavalry and 24th Punjab Infantry in a successful affair against rebels at Kooresh in Rohilkeund on 29th August, and commanded Cavalry at attack on enemy's position at Seerpoorah on 30th August 1858, received thanks of Government and Commander-in-Chief *vide* G. O. G. G., 1st October 1858—Medal; commanded 2nd Punjab Cavalry in Brigadier General Chamberlain's expedition against Cabul Kheyl Wuzeeree tribe in 1859-60—Medal.

IT is a circumstance worth noting (says the *Pall Mall Gazette*) that out of the six Powers the ambassadors of which have been recently instructing the Turks in moral and political philosophy three have only within the memory of middle-aged men obtained a measure of civil and religious liberty for themselves; the government of a fourth is avowedly a pure despotism, while a fifth has been for three generations in a state of chronic revolution. The Kingdom of Prussia dates from the 31st of January, 1850, down to which time there were practically no bounds set by law to the power of the Sovereign in that country. Freedom of parliamentary debate in Austria was first permitted by the present Emperor in in 1860, a regular "diploma" of the 20th of October conferring on the Reichsrath legislative powers and the control of the finances. Civil and political rights were not ceded to Protestants till 1861, and then only in certain parts of the empire. As for Italy, it is not eighteen years since King Bomba ruled over one half of it, and not seven since Rome enjoyed the blessings of "theocracy." Sardinia only obtained a Constitution in 1848.

IN reference to the intention of Mr. Rylands to move in Committee of Supply that the sum of £8,000, being the amount of the salary of the Ambassador at Constantinople, be disallowed, the *Pall Mall Gazette* says it may be observed that the staff of the British Embassy at the Sublime Porte is about as modest a one as could well be maintained by one of the Great Powers, and especially by the great Indian Power. The paid diplomatic officials consist of the Ambassador, the Secretary of Embassy at £900 a year with £150 for house-rent, the Oriental Secretary of Legation at £850, three second secretaries at between £300 and £450, and one third secretary at £150. There are also three dragomans at salaries ranging between £900 and £400 a year. A physician (£300), a chaplain (£300), and an archivist (£650) complete the list.

The consular staff is naturally more numerous, seeing that the Consul-General also discharges the functions of judge, and the Consulate is a court of justice with a wide jurisdiction. But, including cavasses, messengers, and constables, the whole number of paid employés in the British service at Constantinople must fall considerably short of fifty. The cost to the country of the Embassy and the Consulate General together does not greatly exceed £20,000. The cost of the representation of Great Britain throughout the Ottoman Empire does not amount to £50,000.

THE official statistics as to the number of killed and wounded in the German army during the war with France have just been published at Berlin. The number of officers killed and wounded was 3,919 and of soldiers 60,978. The number of officers and of soldiers who were either killed or who died of their wounds was 1,374 and 16,577 respectively. The proportion of the killed to the wounded was 1 in 3·44 for the officers and 1 in 5 for the men. As a matter of course, the great majority of the killed and wounded belonged to the infantry, which lost 57,943, as compared to 2,236 in the cavalry and 4,266 in the artillery. Only 5,084 were killed or wounded by artillery fire, as against 55 862 by musketry fire; and, though artillery had never been so much employed as in the Franco-German war, 21 losses out of every 23 on the German side were due to infantry fire. These figures are interesting, for they seem to confirm the theory that the effect of artillery fire upon the battle-field is moral rather than material, that it frightens more soldiers than it kills. Some instructive statistics are also given as to the seat of the wounds inflicted. Thus it appears that out of 60,927 men of all ranks killed or wounded, 12,717 were hit either upon the head or the neck, and this shows that the French troops must have fired very high. In the Crimean war, upon the contrary, the highest percentage of wounds were in the lower part of the body—a fact which is all the more remarkable as a large number of the men killed or wounded were serving in the trenches.

WE quote the following from the *Madras Times*:—"A friend, writing to me ('Ægles' of the Australasian) from the Gulf of Suez, says he found some difference between the Bangalore and Nepaul, on board of which he then was. He thinks the latter's 15 knots would suit the Australian trade, and so would her marble baths, turtle soup, iced punch, and perfect table arrangements. The P. and O Company, he considers, could easily do the mail trip in 35 days. He recommends all Australians who can spare the time to make the *detour* to Bombay, which costs nothing extra but the hotel bill ashore. The jewel dealer, he found, had an excellent appreciation of Australian gold, and, indeed, of Australian buyers. 'They pressed my friend to buy precious stones, not the historical jewels of glass, but real gems, good value, offering to wait three or six months' remittance in payment after arrival in London or Melbourne. I hope no one will be wicked enough to disturb the good opinion entertained of Australian travellers.' The jewel dealers at Galle have a comprehensive and expressive phrase for English and Australian steamers. They are 'dam-fool boats.' One of the Moormen pedlars at the Ceylon southern port was recently asked why he and his brother pedlars did not visit the island and British India coasting steamers, with his Brummagem gold and glass jewellery. He replied, 'No good go there! Them not dam-fool boats!' English boats 'Straiian boats they very good.' There is much truth in this philosophic remark."

WE find in a Madras paper the following extract from a memorandum on the advisability of imposing legislative restrictions on combustibles and on the character of the petroleum oils imported very largely into Madras, from which we in Bombay may take a hint. Colonels Cadell and Napier Campbell, R.A., thus pleasantly discourse on the extreme probability some fine day or other of the good people of Madras being woke up from their slumbers to the comfortable conclusion that the city had "temporarily" become "a lake of unextinguishable fire":—

Now in point of fact very many of the thousands of tins stored in Madras leak. Our local high temperature is one cause of this leakage and the continued evolution of inflammable vapour as well as oil from the points of leakage. The sharp odour in most of the local oil stores, when not thoroughly ventilated, is a proof of the fact. To a certain extent therefore a readily explosive gas is ever present in any such store and an explosion might occur if by any accident a flame or light were brought near enough to cause ignition. From this explosion in all probability a conflagration would ensue, at once involving the whole of the petroleum in such store. Very large quantities, amounting to even 15,000 gallons, are at times stored in the town of Madras. It would be nearly impossible to extinguish any conflagration of the sort, the burning oil would flow into the street and drains. In many places this latter might be an advantage as the burning substance would be rapidly carried off, but in Madras generally and in the localities particularly where petroleum is stored, the drains have little or no fall, and consequently there would temporarily be a lake of unextinguishable fire through which human being could escape unscathed, and which, as already stated would ignite any inflammable substance within its influence. In one of the largest kerosine stores thus situated in Madras, in close proximity to dwelling houses, we found the petroleum stored at one end, and barrels in process of rasin at the other. These petroleum or kerosine store-rooms are in a few cases separate from the premises of the principal dealers; but they are often in the closest contact with the ordinary premises and holdings of other people. It is true that the Act does declare they never allow a light within their kerosine store-room, but a disobedience of the master's orders or a fire in the adjoining premises might at any time cause an appalling disaster with the above ingredients, although these oils would not as already said come within the legal restrictions of Great Britain or Calcutta. One or two of the leading dealers seemed quite impressed with the existing danger; but others were not so, and to bolster their opinion of the safety of oils with which they dealt they mentioned to us that they were in the constant habit of soldering up their leaking cases with the ordinary red hot soldering irons just outside of, but not within their stores. On this day is possible that the native solderers might disobey their orders and solder leaky tins even within the stores. Now that kerosine oil is so largely imported, the time has come for doing something, else we may have some day a conflagration that would not be put out in a hurry.

IN his speech at the last meeting of the Viceroy's Legislative Council Mr. T. C. Hope made the following remarks about Public Works:—"The importance of these Extraordinary Works, whether railways or canals, or others of a special nature, had not been, Mr. Hope was quite certain, one whit overrated by the hon'ble member; and he was sure that Sir John Strachey must share with him, though he might not feel at liberty to express it, the disappointment he experienced on learning that the condition of the finances did not allow of the assignment of a larger sum than two millions and a half towards these objects. In connection with this subject he would invite attention to the opposite side of the shield to that which the hon'ble member had presented to them. The hon'ble member had given a very graphic sketch of the enormous increase of wealth and prosperity, and the other incalculable benefits which canals and railways had conferred upon the country. He would invite them to remember the loss, past and still continuing, to trade and the more confined increment in the national wealth which resulted from delay in the prosecution of these undertakings on a larger scale than hitherto. The hon'ble member had also pointed out to them, but for railroads, the people now suffering from famine in the Madras and Bombay Presidencies would be dying of starvation by hundreds of thousands. He would recall to their minds the painful memory of the hundreds of thousands who did die in Rajpootana in 1869 for want of the railway through that Province; the construction of which had been so long vainly urged. On the whole, he was inclined to think that, considering the importance of these works, and the vast interests involved, it would be justifiable, in any case in which the fact that a work would pay was undoubted, to push it on even at a greater rate than financial prudence, according to their present principles, would permit. He was not at all sure that it would be right to construct such a work with the utmost rapidity, debiting to capital, if need be, the interest during construction, and even for two or three years later, in full confidence that the earlier use would in a variety of ways, indirect and direct, square the account, rather than to spread its execution over a series of years, to postpone it indefinitely because there was no surplus income, or to relegate it to forecasts which, as the hon'ble member had shown, were constantly liable to be falsified by new circumstances, and which only seemed to be brought forward to cause disappointment and tantalization. In connection with this, and with both the doubts which were entertained as to the possibility of raising sufficient capital in India and the importance, on which the hon'ble member had just dwelt, of raising as much of it as possible in India instead of in England, he would venture to throw out the suggestion whether raising money in India would not sometimes be facilitated if loans were to be recognized as being intended for particular works. As a case in point, he would take this very Rajpootana Railway. He thought it highly probable that, if for the construction of this Railway there were a separate loan, many merchants in Bombay who had one reason or another for being interested in the line, and expected their trade to benefit by it, would be ready to subscribe, with the view of getting it constructed, although they would otherwise never have thought of investing their money in Government paper. The princes, again, through whose territories the railways would pass, might with propriety be invited, and would no doubt accept the invitation, to place at the disposal of Government for investment in it a considerable portion of their balances, instead of leaving them to remain unused by lakhs and lakhs in their several treasuries, as at present."

THE FAMINE DISTRICTS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

STATEMENT No. XIX. regarding the scarcity in the Deccan and Southern Mahratta Country, together with a summary of Government Orders issued during the week ending 23rd March 1877.

Districts.	Area in Square Miles.	Affected Area in Square Miles.	Population of District.	Affected Population.	During the past week.	During the present week.	Percentage of labourers to population of District.	Grants, including the large works authorized by Government Resolution No. 6192, of 27th Oct. 1876.	Expenditure up to latest known date.	Ordinary Prices	Prices of Staple Grain in the per Rupee.	Prices during the past week.	Prices during present week	Average Rain-fall during the past season of all the Talookas.	Collectors' Discretionary Grant.	Average number of persons relieved during the week.	Expenditure incurred during the week.	Total Expenditure up to date.	Average number of Children, and of women taking care of them.	Expenditure incurred during the week.	Total Expenditure up to date.
					Number of people employed.																
Dharwar	4,584	3,000	9,38,037	6,80,070	98,248	31,289	3·16	Rs. 2,46,723	Rs. 1,39,021	288	24	288	284	24·91		No. 95	Rs. 83	Rs. 617	No. 848	Rs. 80	Rs. 519
Kaladgi	4,891	2,830	9,93,753	5,01,000	28,500	23,000	2·84	5,94,422	2,67,427	24	24	24	24	29·45		8	8	3,799	336	589	3,765
Belgaum	4,588	2,862	10,64,002	7,18,694	48,554	43,838	5·69	7,91,031	3,97,419	24	24	24	24	30·45		3	195	3,994	1,000	1,000	2,339
Poona	5,069	2,500	9,07,283	5,50,000	31,300	29,500	3·25	5,71,338	2,73,823	24	24	24	24	22·43		3	1,145	1,299	1,000	1,000	1,683
Ahmednagar	6,037	5,550	7,73,938	6,77,376	17,035	18,472	2·39	5,15,160	3,38,101	24	24	24	24	24·8		2	618	2,834	1,000	1,000	1,683
Sholapore	4,486	4,486	7,18,694	6,55,554	43,838	15,400	2·11	4,89,381	1,71,441	24	24	24	24	24·8		2	143	2,248	1,000	1,000	1,683
Poona	5,069	2,500	9,07,283	8,19,601	31,300	29,500	3·25	5,15,160	3,38,101	24	24	24	24	22·43		3	143	2,391	1,000	1,000	1,683
Satara	4,996	4,996	7,18,694	6,77,376	17,035	18,472	2·39	5,15,160	3,38,101	24	24	24	24	24·8		2	618	2,834	1,000	1,000	1,683
Ahmednagar	6,037	5,550	7,73,938	6,77,376	17,035	18,472	2·39	5,15,160	3,38,101	24	24	24	24	24·8		2	618	2,834	1,000	1,000	1,683
Sholapore	4,486	4,486	7,18,694	6,55,554	43,838	15,400	2·11	4,89,381	1,71,441	24	24	24	24	24·8		2	143	2,248	1,000	1,000	1,683
Poona	5,069	2,500	9,07,283	8,19,601	31,300	29,500	3·25	5,15,160	3,38,101	24	24	24	24	22·43		3	143	2,391	1,000	1,000	1,683
Satara	4,996	4,996	7,18,694	6,77,376	17,035	18,472	2·39	5,15,160	3,38,101	24	24	24	24	24·8		2	618	2,834	1,000	1,000	1,683
Khandesh	10,192	5,330	10,38,642	9,50,000	14,460	5,400	1·41	1,39,021	1,39,021	288	24	288	284	24·91		95	83	617	848	80	519
Nasik	6,131	2,000	7,20,252	6,46,844	8,493	8,493	·33									3	8	3,799	336	589	3,765
Ahmednagar	6,037	5,550	7,73,938	6,77,376	17,035	18,472	2·39	5,15,160	3,38,101	24	24	24	24	24·8		2	618	2,834	1,000	1,000	1,683
Nasik	6,131	2,000	7,20,252	6,46,844	8,493	8,493	·33									3	8	3,799	336	589	3,765
Khandesh	10,192	5,330	10,38,642	9,50,000	14,460	5,400	1·41	1,39,021	1,39,021	288	24	288	284	24·91		95	83	617	848	80	519
Total	84,185	47,813	1,79,83,917	50,58,992	3,93,768	3,17,161	2·73	63,74,343	34,13,958							5,597	3,319	42,838	38,903	4,704	25,490

Collectors' Reports by Telegram, dated 23th and 21st March 1877.

Rain in one Taluka of Khandesh. Slight importations of grain. Small pox continues in some Talukas.

Grain supply abundant at Nasik.

Grain imports enough at Ahmednagar. Migration continues. 3 deaths from cholera.

Grain supply plentiful at Poona. A few cholera cases in three Talukas.

Seven cents of rain at Sholapore. Grain supply good. Slight cholera in one Taluka.

Grain supply plentiful at Satara. 5 deaths from cholera.

Grain supply sufficient at Kaladgi. Migratory movements ceased. 90 deaths from cholera.

Grain supply plentiful at Belgaum, 253 deaths from cholera. Important on of grain decreasing at Dharwar. Migration continues. 472 deaths from cholera.

The works in progress are roads, tanks and miscellaneous.

A little rain has fallen in Sholapur.

2. A slight increase in the cost of grain is observable in Satara and Kaladgi, and a slight decrease in Dharwar.

3. The number of people upon Relief Works in the nine affected districts is 217,163 against 223 763 last week; and there are also 3,051 hill-men and immigrants employed in Ratnagiri and Kanara.

4. Tables (A) and (B) are appended as before. It will be noticed that, on the 10th March, the number of people upon works under Civil Agency had decreased to 29,526 as compared with 37,060 in the former week, while during the week ending March the 17th, the people upon Civil Works has decreased to 18,765, the number upon works under Public Works Department Agency being 193,273.

During the week in question there were, therefore, upon works under Civil Agency, only about one-eleventh of the total number of labourers. The accounts received of the physical condition of the people on both classes of works continue to be satisfactory, and, except that in the Southern Mahratta Country, there are a few wandering bands of immigrants whose condition is some what low, the general condition of the population who are not upon relief works is understood to be, on the whole, good.

5. It may be interesting to notice the distribution of the people among the larger Relief Works which have been opened in the nine affected Districts, and the following table gives the particulars for each Collectorate as regards all works employing 2,000 people, or more. It will be seen that three-fourth of the relief labourers are now employed upon the large works enumerated:—

Districts.	Works.	Number of labourers.	Total.
Khandeish.			
Nasik	Sinnar-Ghoti Road	6,555	11,637
	Kherwari-Sinnar Road	4,502	
	Barighat-Kolhar Road	5,525	
Ahmednagar	Dhond-Manmad Railway	9 170	17,150
	Oojhar Canal	3,455	
	Mutha Canal	9,603	
	Nira Canal	4 788	
Poona	Matoba Tank	4 733	22,501
	Shirpoor Tank	3,379	
	Barsi-Yedsi Road	4,393	
	Pandharpur-Wangi Road	3,105	
	Sholapur-Barsi Road	3,178	
	Mohitsuch Tank	3,848	
Sholapur	Ashti Tank	9,301	34,440
	Sholapur-Takli Road	2,972	
	Road from Barsi Station to Barsi	2 610	
	Yedsi-Kuselam Road	2,919	
	Poona-Hyderabad Road	2,285	
	Nehr Tank	6,376	
Satara	Pingli Tank	5,705	22,043
	Mhasewad Tank	9,962	
	Sholapur-Hubli Road	8,178	
	Sholapur-Bellary Road	4,058	21,087
Kaladgi	Indi-Horti Road	4,149	
	Bagalkote-Hungund Road	4,702	
	Belgaum-Sangameshwar Road	5,091	13,672
Belgaum	Arbhavi-Nargund Road	4,357	
	Sankeshwar-Lokapur Road	4,224	
	Hubli-Kaladgi Road	10,409	
	Ron-Nawalgund Road	3,299	17,822
Dharwar	Poona-Hurryhur Road	2,068	
	Hubli-Langaticope Road	2,046	
	Grand Total		159,752

6. Maps are not sent with this summary, as they would merely repeat the information contained in those sent with the last.

7. The following table gives the expenditure by Government, during the week ending 10th March, upon charity in the relief of the aged and infirm poor; and in payments made to the young children of labourers employed upon Relief Works:—

District.	Average number of persons relieved during the week.	Expenditure during the week.	Total Expenditure up to date.	Average number of Children, and of women taking care of them.	Expenditure incurred during the week.	Total Expenditure up to date.
				Number of people employed.		
Khandesh	No. 95	Rs. 83	Rs. 617	No. 848	Rs. 80	Rs. 519
Nasik	3	8	3,799	336	589	3,765
Ahmednagar	741	195	3,994	1,000	1,000	2,339
Poona	2,631	1,145	3,994	1,000	1,000	1,683
Sholapore	816	143	2,391	1,000	1,000	1,683
Satara	1,319	618	2,834	1,000	1,000	1,683
Belgaum	2,631	1,145	3,994	1,000	1,000	1,683
Dharwar	741	195	3,994	1,000	1,000	2,339
Total	8,718	+3,286	42,838	38,903	4,704	25,490

* Returns from the Kaladgi + Collector's returns not received.

The attention of Collectors has recently been again drawn to the necessity for searching out very carefully all isolated cases calling for charitable relief, and of freely using their discretionary grants in respect to such cases. This grant, it may be observed, is mainly for the purpose of charitably providing food for poor persons unable to work, but it is also used for the purchase of blankets for people urgently requiring them, and for other similar purposes.

8. A table is appended, showing the condition of the affected Native States.

9. With regard to the movements of food grains, 5,258 tons were exported from Bombay to the Southern Mahratta Ports during the week ending 15th March, and during the same week 3,092 tons were carried by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway to stations upon the Poona, Sholapur and Nasik Bhosawal lines, making a total of 8,350 tons for the week. The table below shows the quantities of grain sent by sea and rail from October till the 15th of March to the Southern Mahratta Ports and the Railway Stations in the distressed districts. It will be seen that the total amount delivered up to the 15th of March was 203,282 tons:—

Food-grains sent to	In Oct. 1876.	In Nov. 1876.	In Dec. 1876.	In Jan. 1877.	In Feb. 1877.	In March up to 15th.	Total.
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
Southern Mahratta Country. South-Eastern line, from Poona, to Sholapur	7,075	19,228	17,312	13,459	16,673	9,959	83,708
North-Eastern line, from Nasik, to Bhosawal	11,683	30,014	25,493	15,471	12,477	6,711	101,854
	4,447	4,776	3,606	1,615	2,622	1,654	18,720
Total	23,205	54,0 8	46,411	30,545	31,174	17,324	203,282

10. On the whole, the grain supply continues abundant, and the transference of the relief labourers to the Public Works Department works is making very satisfactory progress.

M. K. KENNEDY, Major-General, R.E.,
Secretary to Government.

PITY THE POOR DOGS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—If Sir Frank Souter or his myrmidons had followed and ascertained who owned the bull dog that frightened those ladies' horses and prosecuted him he would have done a wise action, but to issue an inconsiderate and brutal order for the destruction of all dogs found in Rotten Row shows that Sir Frank's mind is no more judicial in its tone now than when he damned the Parsees for quarrelling with the Mahomedans. Last year a number of household pets were sacrificed to the criminal zeal of the police sepoys. Surely if such steps are necessary to protect the public, only European inspectors should be permitted to carry the poisonous balls and they ought not to be entrusted to stupid natives whose sole idea is to destroy any dog he sees without reason or discrimination.

I only hope that some of the Commissioner's men will poison Mr. Gleveland's clever bull dog who frequently follows his master's horse when he is riding or any similarly valuable animal and then perhaps Sir Frank Souter may find to his cost that it is not judicious or politic to cruelly destroy these "best friends of man."

RAB.

A VOICE FROM THE MOFUSSIL ON THE COTTON FRAUDS ACT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As a Cotton Frauds Act is and will be in spite of any argument that the mercantile interests of Bombay may put forward, it behoves such interests to accept the dictum of the powers that be. Stipulating that the Act shall at least be an intelligible one—efficient without being obstructive and at all events not subversive of all trade. It should also be made by explanations, if not by language, so clear that every district inspirator or cotton inspector may not find it a stumbling block full of by-ways and crooked paths.

The Act should be framed to suit the capacity of its executive, who, as a rule, are ignorant, ill-paid servants with inflated notions of their power and little appreciation of their responsibility. Hence the Act should be worded not so as to be understood but rather so as to be not misunderstood. If this idea cannot be carried out in the clauses of the Act, let the definition of the terms used in the Act be extended and sufficiently comprehensive to include all ambiguous words.

The necessity of some such idea as the above having the attention of the new Act framers is apparent when we call to mind the gravely unjust working of the old Act—an Act that has been made the instrument of inflicting more sufferings on honest traders than on nefarious dealers. So often indeed was the innocent man dragged from his home and his business to dance attendance on the homicidal

the railway was completed. With regard to the Western Rajpootana Railway, his Lordship said in Bombay, where Mr. Fleming had held an important position, gentlemen were anxious for that railway, and it had been mentioned by the Government of India as one of the next to be undertaken. His own impression was that at present there was nothing more done than that it had been sanctioned for construction as soon as the Government had funds with which to undertake it. Referring to the question of gauge, Lord Northbrook said General Strachey would have been able to give opinions on the opposite side to that taken by Mr. Scott Russell, which would have been of great interest. This question, which was quite capable of occupying one or more nights by itself, could hardly be imported into a general discussion on Indian railways. The same consideration applied to the question of uniformity of railway stock. It was a question of great importance, and as far as the railway companies could agree to carry out any uniform system, it was clear that if in the same way that the parts of an interchangeable rifle could be used for another railway, carriages could be adapted to each other that would be a great advantage. This, however, must be a matter of arrangement between the companies. He had little or nothing to add to Mr. Danvers' report on these questions, but what he would give one warning upon was this: railways were very good things, the extension of trade in India was an admirable thing, and all were glad to see these things progress. But there was one thing that was more important, and that was the soundness of Indian finance. Whatever the Government might recommend as to railways, they must have this foremost in their minds. India was a country which was poor. Although it was so large and its exports were so great it was a poor country, and it would not stand any serious increase of taxation. In his own opinion the finances of India were in a perfectly sound condition. The finances were so sound that although in the last three or four years it had had to bear the cost of the Bombay famine—six-and-a-half millions of money—the surplus of three years produced a sum equal to the whole of that. So long as the control over the expenditure was kept strong, so long as there was resistence to increase of expenditure, so long as peace was preserved—the most important condition of all—the natural expansion of the riches of the country would not only enable the Government of India to meet the expenditure involved by such famines as had occurred and might arise in the course of years, but would be ample to provide for the steady expansion of the means of communication. It seemed to him that the time was rapidly arising when something like a prospect of fair profit could be shown in making railways in India, and that before long the natives of India would be seen coming forward with capital to make small inexpensive lines of railway which would act as feeders to the main lines. That was a result to be much desired, and any encouragement which could be given to the construction of such lines could be well bestowed. Sir John Strachey, when Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Provinces, started one such line, and he (the chairman) would be anxious to see how it succeeded. Lord Northbrook concluded by observing that he was sure the meeting would join with him in offering sincere thanks to Mr. Danvers for his paper (applause), and in the hope expressed by Mr. Crawford that the present successful position of some of the railway companies in India was only the beginning of a condition which would show that the undertakings would no only be useful to the country and moderately successful as commercial enterprises but would really show a very large commercial profit. (Applause.)

A vote of thanks to Lord Northbrook for presiding terminated the meeting.

PROGRESS OF TRADE WITH CENTRAL ASIA.

(A PAPER TO BE READ BEFORE THE SOCIETY OF ARTS ON THE 2ND MARCH BY SIR DOUGLAS FORSYTH.)

THE annexation to Russia of vast regions in Central Asia, taken together with the prospect of further annexations, give rise to considerations of practical importance, not merely in a political view, but as affecting our relations with that part of the world. There is no subject perhaps on which more divergent and erroneous opinions have been held by both Russians and Englishmen than on the question of trade with Central Asia.

Of the diversity of opinion amongst the Russians, a very favourable specimen may be taken from the writings of Colonel Glukhowski, who thus expresses himself: "Up to very recently, our diplomatists have thought that our interest rested on strong foundations, and that nature herself protected our commercial interests, and that therefore it was not necessary in any special manner to patronise Russian traders in Central Asia. They affirmed that first, the Central Asiatic Khanats were so dependent on our trade that it was sufficient for us to announce its suspension in order to make them comply with all our demands; second, that the Hindu Kush and the petty tribes inhabiting the country of the head waters of the Amu Darya and Afghanistan obstructed the Central Asiatic trade of the English so effectually, that we had nothing to fear from England, and that our supremacy in the markets of Central Asia was consequently guaranteed.

"How far these suppositions of our diplomatists were groundless, may be judged from the military operations of 1864, '65, '66, '67, and '68; these clearly proved, 1st, that the Central Asian Khanats can dispense with our trade; 2nd, that they are not at all dependent on it, and do not consequently fulfil even the most international obligations; 3rd, that the trade is more important to us than to the Central Asian Khanats, which, taking large quantities of our manufactures, possess such articles as cotton and silk, which are essential to us, and which will always be of value in every European market; 4th, that English merchandise always penetrated into Central Asia through Hindu Kush, and that latterly such quantities of tea and cotton goods were brought to Bokhara from India, that the tea trade in Tashkend was suspended, and the sale of our manufactures fell off very considerably." Opinions of an equally opposite character might be quoted from English authorities, and if too favourable a prospect was put forth as by Burnes, Atkinson and others, who having travelled in those parts, formed a correct estimate of the position held at the time of their travels, by Russia and England respectively in the Central Asian market, certainly in more recent times much too gloomy a view is apt to be taken by us of our chances of competing with Russia in these markets.

It would be interesting, if time and space permitted, to review the whole subject of commerce in Asia from the earliest times, a subject on which ancient histories throw a broad and valuable light. But it will suffice for the present to confine our inquiries to dealings with Russia and Anglo India, and if Monsieur Gregorieff, who is a great authority, be correct, the first advances towards trade with Europe were made, not by the Russians, but by the Asiatic traders. According to him, the natural productions of Russia being much demanded by Asia, had from old brought Asiatic traders thither. When Kazyan and Astrakhan fell, through which the Russian trade had been carried on, ambassadors came to Ivan the Terrible, from Samarcand, Bokhara, and other places, asking for a "free road for guests." The commercial relations with Central Asia were profitable to Russia, and therefore the road for guests was willingly opened; but the Russians, even then, understood that it would be still more advantageous if they could provide themselves with the Asiatic wares they needed by buying them at the place of production by means of their own merchants. For that reason Moscow Czars showed the greatest favour to those of their subjects who were bold enough to penetrate into the Central Asiatic markets through the hostile steppes full of marauders which separated them from Russia. The effort to obtain for the Russian merchants who went to Central Asia the same rights and conveniences which Central Asian traders had in Russia was the chief reason which in the seventeenth century called out an embassy from Russia to the Central Asian sovereigns.

It is said by M. Gregorieff that Peter the Great in all his designs with regard to Central Asia had no aspiration to conquer it, but was attracted by two great ideas. First, to give to Russian trade a way through the steppe to the treasures of India, which he knew had given wealth to his friends, the Dutch. Second, to bring to Russia the gold which, as reported to him, was to be found in masses in a river near the city of Yarkund. Taking advantage of an embassy from Khiva in the beginning of the eighteenth century, which came with a proposal to swear allegiance to Russia, he despatched a force nominally to give support to Khiva and Bokhara, but really to open the road to India and Yarkund, and to send thither a Russian commercial caravan. The utter failure of this expedition under Prince Bekewitch Tcherkanskii is well known.

Nothing further was done in his reign; but the rule of Empress Anne was remarkable for the voluntary submission of the numerous horde of Kirghiz in 1734; but owing to singular mismanagement, the relations between the Russian Government and its newly acquired subjects were for a long time of the worst description. The disobedience and the marauding propensities of the Kirghiz were especially galling to a nation who to a constant dream was the development of trade with India, and who rejoiced at the submission of the Kirghiz chiefly because it portended, as they thought, the attainment of their commercial aspirations. The Khans constantly promised to convey commercial caravans to Central Asia and from thence to Russia in perfect security, but their subjects as constantly took from them caravans a heavy contribution or completely pillaged them. Under such circumstances the commercial relations of Russia with Central Asia could not flourish, and frequently were stopped for a long time.

Besides this, they were carried on from the Orenburg line almost exclusively with Khiva and Bokhara. In order to keep up and strengthen those relations, they coquetted even with Mahommedanism. It is well known that one of the best colleges in Bokhara was built at the instigation of Empress Catherine, who gave 40,000 roubles for it. While Khiva they carried on trade with Afghanistan by way of the Caspian Sea and the Turkoman steppe, but the Caspian Turkomans did not fall behind the Kirghiz in their marauding disposition, and the Khivans, remembering the destruction of Bekewitch, avoided coming into close relations with the Russians on that side where they were most open to attack. At the end of Catherine's reign the influential nature of their policy was apparent to the Russian Government, and in 1794 Russian officials were sent from Siberia, who brought back some very curious information about Bokhara and Tashkend. Still less important was the trade carried on with the settled populations of Central Asia from Semapalatinsk and Petropaulovsk on the Irtysh line in the eighteenth century. Caravans arrived from Tashkend, Khokand, and the cities of Eastern Turkestan. But with the Kirghiz a barter traffic sprang up which was very profitable to Russia.

The next attempts at close relationship with Khiva and Bokhara were made by despatching embassies to those countries in 1819-20, but the only fruit was the enrichment of Russian and European literature by the works of Muravieff, Meyendorff, and Evers mann. In order to keep up the trade with Bokhara, which suffered from the Kirghiz marauders as well as from Khivan robber bands, the idea was conceived of sending caravans under military convoy. The first attempt of the kind was made in 1824, but was a signal failure, as the caravan was robbed.

The mission of Wozzoff to Khokand in 1814 was fruitless, and then, says M. Gregorieff, the policy of Russia with regard to Central Asia during the first quarter of the present century was in aims, methods, and results, as unsuccessful as it had been in the eighteenth century. Without aims of aggrandisement or schemes of conquest, their case was limited to the modest object of securing equality in commercial relations with the petty tribes of Central Asia, yet without check. While Bokhara, Khivan, or Khokandi traders travelled all over Russia and traded not merely without molestation, but with immense profit to themselves, Russian traders could scarce show their faces in Bokhara and live, and on account of the conditions and perils they had to undergo they were compelled to give up their journeyings.

A slight improvement was indeed made in 1816 when the Emperor Alexander I. advanced into the Kirghiz steppes and colonised the Ilezk district with Russians and established the title of Khan over the Kirghiz in the Siberian and then in the Orenburg steppes. During the reign of Nicholas. I measures for strengthening the union of the Kirghiz steppes with Russia brought a great part of its inhabitants into complete submission. In 1834 a fort was built on the north-east coast of the Caspian Sea, and in 1835 a military line was established between the rivers Ural and Ui, and all the region which was in this way cut off from the Trans-Ural steppes was united to the territory of the Orenburg Cossack army. An attempt to recover their independence by the Kirghiz ended in their further subjugation, and in about 1847 the Russians erected fortifications on the eastern part of the Trans-Ural steppes on the rivers Jungar and Irchiz, and placed a fort at the mouth of Syr Darya. Meanwhile, in a parallel way from the side of Siberia there was an onward move, and the great, or old Kirghiz horde found it to their advantage in 1845-57 to submit to Russia, and forts were immediately erected at Kopal and Vernaye. Having now become the masters of these great Kirghiz hordes, the Russians found it to be their duty to protect their newly acquired subjects from the marauding bands of Khokand and Khiva, and for this purpose all the Khokandian forts along the valley of the Syr Darya, including the strongest, Ak Masjid, were attacked, and by 1853 had fallen into Russian hands.

The attempt to chastise Khiva was not so successful for a time, and the destruction of Perofski's ill-fated expedition in 1839 is a well known matter of history.

During the Crimean War, tranquility prevailed in the Central Asian steppes, and active hostilities of any importance did not recommence till 1860, when the forts of Turkmak and Pishpek were seized and destroyed. In 1863-64 the towns of Aulieta, Turkestan, and Chumkund were occupied. At this juncture the celebrated despatch of Prince Gortchakoff was given to the world, from which I take the following passage, as explanatory of the reasons put forth by Russia for her advance.

"It is unnecessary for me to call attention to the evident interest that Russia has in not extending its territory. Of late years people have been pleased to assign to Russia the mission of civilising the countries which are her neighbours in the continent of Asia. The advancement of civilisation has no agent more efficient than commercial relations. These have to become developed, require order and stability, but in Asia this necessitates a complete change of customs. Asiatics must be made to understand that it is more to their interest to favour and insure the trade of caravans, than to pillage them. These elementary notions can only penetrate the public conscience when there is an organised society and a government to direct and represent it. We accomplish the first part of this task in advancing our frontiers to the limit where these indispensable conditions are to be found. We accomplish the second by endeavouring henceforward to prove to the neighbouring states by a firm system, so far as the suppression of their ill dealings is concerned, but at the same time in moderation and justice in the employment of force and by respecting their independence, that Russia is not their enemy, that she entertains towards them no ideas of conquest, and that peaceful and commercial relations will be more profitable than disorder, pillage, reprisals, and permanent war/are.

"In consecrating itself to this task, the Imperial Cabinet is inspired by Russian interest. It believes that at the same time it serves the interests of civilisation and humanity, it has the right to count on an equitable and loyal appreciation of the steps which it pursues, and of the principles by which it is guided."

It is unnecessary to go into any detailed account of the manner in which the desire to live at peace with their neighbours, and a due regard for the interests of civilisation and humanity, have yet compelled the Russians to make further advances, taking the town of Tashkend, Samarcand, and spreading out their sway east and west, till now in 1877, the Russian boundary line includes a large portion of Khiva, Bokhara, and the whole of Khokand, and there are clear indications of a desire to extend still further eastward.

(*To be continued.*)

TIGER FIGHT ON THE GHAUTS.

THE Bombay correspondent of the *Pioneer* writes:—

I have just received an interesting account of a narrow escape from a tigress. Mr. Dalzell of the Revenue Survey when marching through the Dangs, a strip of country lying under the Khandeish Ghauts, heard that a tiger or panther had killed a cow near a village. He proceeded to the spot where the "kill" lay. He found the carcase in some long *burroo* grass, and had it dragged into an open space under a tree on which he and his *shikaree* took up their position for the night. They had not been long there when they heard a rustling in the grass, and a huge beast appeared, but in the dim twilight they could not distinguish whether it was a tiger or a panther. The moment the brute put his mouth to his prey, Mr. Dalzell fired. The beast gave a loud roar and rushed past the tree into the long grass, and there he lay for some minutes groaning and growling. Then he was heard to again rush through the grass, and there came the noise of a heavy fall, more growls and savage groans, and was still. Mr. Dalzell stayed up in the tree for about an hour, and thinking by that time the animal must be dead, he shouted to the men in a village about four hundred yards off to bring lights, and when they came he got down from his perch and returned to his camp intending next morning to search for the panther. At dawn he carried out this resolution. He went with two of his *shikarees* to the village, and having got together about a dozen men he proceeded to search for the wounded animal. Mr. Dalzell was armed with a 10-smooth-bore and his *shikarees* had a couple of 12-bore rifles. The grass was long and it was only by stooping down they could see six or seven yards before them. To search for a wounded panther in long grass is rash, but in our salad days we are all more or less rash. The party searched in vain for an hour and a half and could not find even any traces of blood. They were on the point of giving up the quest when they came across a large patch lying at the bottom of a small stony nallah. They traced the blood across the nallah and up the opposite side, and they were just about to follow it up into the long grass when they heard a deep savage growl, and a huge tigress rushed out into the open and stopped as she caught sight of her pursuers. The two *shikarees* fired, and the moment she received their shots on her right side, she charged the elder *shikaree* and knocked him down. She had no sooner done this when she caught sight of Mr. Dalzell standing about six yards off. She gave a low deep growl, and leaving the old man unhurt, went straight at Dalzell with her mouth wide open. He waited till she came within three yards of him, and then he fired into her open mouth. But it did not stop her progress. In a second she found her claw on his chest and a piece of flesh torn out of his breast by the first snap she gave him. He was thrown backwards, but he did not lose his presence of mind. He put the stock of his gun before him. The tigress caught it in her mouth and flacked it out of his hands as if it had been a feather. He then put his left arm forward to protect his face and throat. She seized it and bit it in several places, all the time growling as a dog does when he gnaws at a bone. She dropped it for an instant, but Mr. Dalzell fearing that she would attack his face and throat again forced his arm into her mouth. Mr. Dalzell says: "This time she gave me two bites, one above the wrist, the other below. I noticed that she was bleeding profusely from the mouth. Her position over me was one foot on my stomach, her tail towards my feet, and her enormous head just above mine. Whilst she was gnawing at the arm, I felt perfectly calm and placid but the arm felt as if I had shoved it into a red hot furnace. After dropping my arm this time she left me, and retreated to the spot whence she had rushed out." Mr. Dalzell was next day brought into the nearest station and is now slowly recovering, but it will be many weary weeks before he leaves his bed. To his coolness and courage he owes his life. It is not every one who has felt the warm breath of a tigress who lives to tell the tale. The tigress was found the same afternoon lying dead near the spot where she had made her charge. Mr. Dalzell's bullet had passed through the teeth of her lower jaw carrying away one of the fangs, into the channel of the mouth in which the tongue lies, and then into the throat below.

THUMB AND FINGER BILLIARDS.

BILLIARD players in the East—the name of those in India who handle the cue and use the chalk is Legion—will be a good deal interested in the following particulars about a brother of the Champion, which we gather from a Melbourne contemporary. The mode of play is singular and the scores run up marvellous:—

Mr. Herbert Roberts, a son of the once famous billiard player Mr. John Roberts, and brother of Mr. J. Roberts, jun., who has lately paid a visit to Australia, recently gave an exhibition of his skill as a hand stroke billiard player at Scott's Hotel. Mr. Roberts's method of playing the game is a novel one. He does not use a cue, but taking the ball between his finger and thumb he approaches it within an inch or two of the object ball, and with a flip he strikes the first ball, and either makes a cannon or runs into one of the pockets. His knowledge of pace and side is something remarkable, and the amount of "screw" he can put on a ball far exceeds that which can be accomplished with a cue even in the hands of a first-class player. Except when a double bank is made, Mr Roberts is allowed to take his ball up to either of the others he chooses, and this makes the game a very puzzling one for his adversary to play for such a thing as safety is hardly possible. Mr. Roberts's favourite position is to get the red and his adversary's ball close together under the left-hand cushion, and about a foot from the left hand bottom corner pocket. From this position he will run into the corner off one or other of the balls, with even greater certainty than his brother can make the celebrated "spot" stroke. The score is run up much more rapidly than with a cue, and Mr. Roberts has on one occasion scored 1,777 in a few minutes, with the balls in the position described. Mr. Roberts on Tuesday night played an amateur, giving him 300 points out of 600. On commencing play, the peculiar manner of playing adopted by Mr. Roberts excited much laughter, but it was soon discovered to be very effective. After making some moderate breaks Mr. Roberts got the balls in the left-hand corner, and in a very few minutes made a score of 150 points. At 474 he caught his adversary, and from this out it was seen that he could score the game whenever he liked. His principal game appears to be losing hazards and cannons. He very seldom played to pocket the red. Many of the cannons he made were very pretty, and were heartily applauded. On many occasions, when the balls were close together, and he could have easily made a direct cannon, he played all round the table, and made the shot in a way that would be extremely difficult, if not impossible, for even a high class player to perform with a cue. Mr. Roberts scored game to his adversary's 550 in about an hour after commencing. After an interval of quarter of an hour Mr. Roberts played the same amateur a common game, giving him 40 cannons out of 75, and beat him by 17 points. Mr. Roberts then gave an exhibition of his skill with his fingers and with a cue, playing a number of fancy shots, most of which have been performed in Melbourne before.—*Madras Times.*

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